The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 266.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

A Large Number of Requests for Prayers.

Meeting of the General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1875.

Railway Freights.

The Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad have approved the proposed freight arrangements between that road, the Lake Shore and the Fort Wayne roads, which will do away with all opposition in the matter of rates. It is generally understood in Wall street that the earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central will be pooled and divided pro rata, and that there will hereafter be no attempt at cutting rates.

The New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Erie and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads concur in the agreement between the Fort Wayne, Michigan Central and Lake Shore Companies, the concurrence meaning that they are willing to agree upon uniform rates and reduce the expenses in the matter of getting business.

The Religious Revival.

The cold rain to-day washed from the fences the big posters bearing the announcement in glaring letters, "This is the last week of Moody and Sankey," and that threw a chill over the morning meeting in the Tabernacle, the lower part of which edifice was half occupied, while the gallery was empty.

The services were opened with singing "Sweet hour of prayer." Requests for prayer were read by Deacon Hanley. He said that condensing these requests took away their intensity. Many were very earnest and affecting. It was like the days of old, when Jesus was in the midst, and sick and lame were brought to him to be healed. These requests came from all parts of the country, and some from across the water. God only knew the anguish and sorrow which these letters began to disclose. He had nine requests from wives for their husbands, sixteen from mothers for their sons, ten from sisters for their brothers, seventeen from persons for dear friends, and thirty-two from parties for near relatives. A clergymen who had become a backslider wished to be prayed for. Prayers were asked by four clergymen who wished the good work might begin with them in the place where there has not been a conversion for many years, for two infidels, from five sisters whose brothers were drunkards, for a lady who was sick and far frome home, for two daughters who were estranged from their Christian mother, for three hotel keepers, for a father seventy-four years old, for a deaf woman unable to converse and in great agony about her son, for a boy eight years old, for fifty convicts, and for a man ruined by rum and who thinks he is one of the greatest sinners in Brooklyn.

Rev. W. C. Thomas then led in prayer, after which "Oh, bliss, for purified bliss of the flesh" was sung. Mr. Moody read the twentieth chapter of the Second Book of Chronicles, commenting on the different verses as he read and the lessons to be learned from them. Mr. Moody ended by praying earnestly for the conversion of the young men who shall attend the meeting to-night.

Mr. Needham read a letter from an English minister, detailing the circumstance of his conversion, for so he called it, by Messrs. Moody and Sankey one year ago. He said he had attended the meeting as at first out of curiosity, and to make a study of the physical conditions under which the revivalists operated. He had begun a magazine article upon the revival as a psychological study, but God saw fit to move his head, and the fragments of the intended essay now lie on his desk, a memorial of his conceit.

Rev. Mr. Murray stated that a man had said to him yesterday that Moody and Sankey struck the right spot in going to Brooklyn. It is one of the most ungodly places on the face of the earth.

Prayer was then offered and the meeting was closed with a benediction.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States convened in annual session to-day, Bishop Janes presiding. All the members were present, except Bishops Foster and Haven. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance on November 1, 1874, of $13,288; receipts during the year, $662,485; expenditures, $721,800—leaving the debt of the treasury $46,030. Besides this there are letters of credit for foreign missions amounting to $139,532, making the real debt $185,562. In regard to appropriations for the coming year, no action was taken up till the recess.

After the recess the Board continued the discussion of the question of appropriations. At the conclusion of the discussion the following appropriations were made: Alabama Conference, $7,500; Arkansas, $5,000, and transfers for this conference, $500; Baltimore, $4,000; California, $4,000; Central Illinois, $500; Central New York, $700; Central Ohio, $1,200; Central Pensuylvania, $1,000; Cincinnati, $1,000; Colorado, $7,000; Delaware, $1,500; DesMoines, $900; East Maine, $2,000; East Oregon and Washington Territory, $3,000.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow.

Business Failures.

Geo. E. Way, tea jobber on Water street, failed yesterday. Mr. Way refused to make public his assets or liabilities. James Wickham & Son, commission merchants and jobbers in butter on Reade steeet, made an assignment. The failure is an important one.

Greco-Roman Wrestling Match.

The Greco-Roman wrestling match between Andre Christol and William Litler, for $500 a side, begun last evening at half-past eight o'clock, was declared a draw at a quarter to two o'clock this morning, each contestant having scored one fall.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

A petition of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, asking the present Directors to resign, has the signatures of the controlers of 20,000 shares.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, November 10, 1875.

River 16 feet 7 inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Shipper's Own, Evansville; Cora, Millar, Memphis; Gov ernor Allen and barges, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, November 10, 1875.

Clear; mercury 43 to 59. River risen 2 feet; 8 feet on gauge. Up—Arkansas Belle, 7 P. M.; Red Cloud, 9; E. M. Norton, 11 A. M.; Leo Roberts, noon; Nail City and tow, 2 P. M. Down—Aggie, noon; Dick Johnson, 3; Florence Lee and Morning Star, 4:30. Business light.

ST. LOUIS, November 10, 1875.

Arrived—Rob Roy and Lake Superior, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—C. V. Kountze, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, November 10, 1875.

Cool and clear. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis. Departed—Charley Bowen, Pomeroy; Durfee, Pittsburgh; Arlington, New Orleans. River 6 feet 3 inches in canal and 6 feet 3 inches on falls.

MEMPHIS, November 10, 1875.

River stationary. Weather clear. Arrived—H. C. Nutt, Cairo. Departed—Thompson Dean, Kate Kenney and H. C. Yeager, for New Orleans.

CAIRO, November 10, 1875.

Arrived—Assumption, Louisville, 2 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, 3. Departed—Alf. Stevens, Cape Girardeau, 3 P. M. River 6 feet 6 inches; rising. Clear; mercury 48.

OMAHA, November 10, 1875.

The steamer May Lowry, bound down from Bismarck to St. Louis, passed here to-day.

NASHVILLE, November 10, 1875.

The river is still rising; 5 feet 8 inches on shoals. Fair and mild.

BY MAIL.

Yesterdays' Cincinnati *Commercial* says: —Captain John L. Rhoads and pilots Hamilton and Henderson, of the Exchange, arrived from Pittsburgh last night by rail. Captain Rhoads will command the Exchange, leaving for Pittsburgh this evening. She will depart with a fair trip, having considerable pig iron engaged at points above. Captain Rhoads has been off the river for several years, but is a veteran commander and builder, and extensively known and highly respected along the line of our great rivers.... My Choice and others of the coal fleet were momentarily expected to arrive from Pittsburgh at a late hour last night, and will be found here this morning. The Jim Brown and tow passed Mayville yesterday at 5 P. M. The Syndicate met yesterday and fixed the price of Pittsburgh coal at nine cents per bushel by the barge load.... Captain Charles F. Adams' towboat Wild Duck and barges, will pass down to-day from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, taking all freight offering for the latter point.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says the E. H. Durfee is coming up the river en route to Pittsburgh. She will be here this evening, and leave for Wheeling and Pittsburgh to-morrow evening. Capt. R. C. Mason is in command.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 10.—The steamships Spain, City of Montreal and Victoria have arrived out.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Arrived—The steamer Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

THE GULF DISASTER.

Still Searching for the Missing Passengers and Crew.

Additional Accounts of the Fire.

GALVESTON, November 10.—The steamer Buckthorn was despatched outside again at three o'clock this morning in search of the missing passengers and crew of the City of Waco. She will cruise west sixty miles along the coast before returning. Captain J. N. Sawyer, agent of the Mallory line, also started out on board one of the pilot boats in search of the missing boats.

The Only Hopes

now entertained for the safety of the passengers and crew are based upon a statement of Capt. Irvine, of the steamer Buckthorn, who saw the foremast while out yesterday. He reported that the end of the mast was burned off apparently between decks, or very close below the floor of the upper deck, which indicates that the fire was below, between decks, in which case the fire may have been burning some time, and given the officers, crew and passengers ample time to have left the ship before the flames reached the upper deck and were discovered by the other vessels. It is thought the passengers and crew may have escaped in the darkness on board the ship's small boats before the fire on board was seen from the Fusuyama and the steamship San Marcos. In this event they would have drifted with the sea about thirty or forty miles westward before the wind changed to northwest.

Another Statement.

which would appear to confirm the location of the fire, is that the City of Waco had a small wooden cabin or house built over the foremast, where matches, &c., were stored. This casing reached up on the mast four feet, and above the top of it the mast was grained. Below it was painted white. The foremast was evidently burned off below deck. On the upper deck forward

Large Quantities of Oil

were stored. As soon as the flames reached this the entire upper portion of the vessel was swept by the flames. The officers of the San Marcos, a steamship lying in the fleet, state that the fire was first discovered about two o'clock. Nothing was discovered wrong with the unfortunate ship until she appeared wrapped in a sheet of flame. Nothing was seen of her boats or passengers or crew.

The English steamer Abdiel has just come from the outside. She was anchored directly to the leeward of the Waco. Her mate reports that the fire was discovered about 2:30, and the ship appeared to be one mass of flames. The officers of the Abdiel immediately ordered steam up, and their small boats in readiness for assistance. The mate states that he heard

Cries of Distress

from five or six persons in the water. One was the voice of a woman or child, clinging to what appeared to be a spar or piece of one of the vessel's masts. The sea was breaking over the Abdiel. The mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off of it. As soon as steam could be made the Abdiel moved up alongside of the burning ship as near as her officers dared go. They state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm. Sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel. The officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small boats and had them in readiness to launch. Her crew were on the watch for any of the Waco's people, but none were seen or heard. The mate states that the fire on the Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes. He thinks she was first

Struck by Lightning,

which ignited the oil on board, and burned everything on the upper deck before the passengers or crew could have left their berths and reached the small boats. The steamer and pilot boats sent out this morning have not yet returned.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Second Day's Proceedings of the American Public Health Association.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—The American Public Health Association met this morning, and although the weather was inclement, there was no diminution in the attendance. Over forty new members were proposed and elected. Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., presented a report of the committee appointed to prepare schedules of questions for a sanitary survey of the United States. The report refers to various attempts made by the National Institute, the American Medical Association and other societies, to obtain data for a comprehensive medical topography of the United States, and to the causes of failure. The best data on the subject are found in the reports of the medical officers of the army, describing military posts, of which four volumes have now been published, because in these statistics of disease are given upon a uniform plan. In most papers on medical topography the medical part is left out, and in the best of them only mortality statistics are given. The report was referred to the Executive Committee of the Association, with instructions to appoint a special committee, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the plan for a systematic sanitary survey of the United States, and the Executive Committee was instructed to memorialize Congress to detail a medical officer of the army, who, under the direction of the Surveyor General of the Army, shall co-operate with said committee in the prosecution of its duties.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cardinal McCloskey.

DUBLIN, November 10.—To-morrow Cardinal McCloskey will attend at the commencement of the Catholic University in this city, when Cardinal Cullen is to preside as Chancellor. Several Bishops, the Lord Mayor and leading citizens are expected to be present. The university will present an address to the American Cardinal. Cardinal McCloskey will embark at Queenstown on Sunday, on board the steamer Aspinwall, for New York.

Clothing Factory Burned.

LONDON, November 10.—The factory of Cook & Son, wholesale clothiers, at Tamonith, Staffordshire, has been destroyed by fire. Six hundred operatives are thrown out of work.

PENANG.

A Religious War Imminent.

LONDON, November 10.—A special telegram from Penang says the Rajah of Litia has ordered the Larut, Salangore and Perak districts to take up arms. A religious war is expected.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

Another Survivor Picked Up on a Raft—Dead Bodies Recovered—Collision with a Vessel the Cause of the Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—A dispatch to the Merchant's Exchange from Port Townsend says: The United States revenue steamer Wolcott, at three o'clock on Monday morning, picked up one of the crew of the Pacific on a raft 30 miles inside the Strait of Fuca. He says Capt. Hamell was drowned from the same raft, and that the Pacific was struck by a vessel under full sail.

The man rescued by the revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott says the steamer California passed in plain sight of the raft while several were surviving. Other vessels also passed in their vicinity. Two boats did get away from the wreck. The Wolcott has also recovered one or two dead bodies. The steamer Guesie Telfair reports seeing a vessel in distress outside the cape, with the flag union down and the bowsprit gone, which was undoubtedly the vessel colding with the Pacific. The steamer Telfair has recovered three bodies.

The National Railroad Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—As the time for holding the National Railroad Convention here approaches, the interest in the project increases, communications being received daily from Governors of States, mayors of cities and commercial bodies in different parts of the Union, announcing the appointment of delegates, and the prospects are that the convention will not only be one of the largest ever held in this country, but will be composed of some of the most prominent and influential men in their respective localities. Delegates will be appointed by the Merchants' Exchange here to the convention to be held in Memphis on the 19th inst., with a view to still further explain the objects and purposes of the convention called for this point on the 23d inst., and give information to the Southern people.

The Tanners' Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 10.—The Tanners' Convention this morning discussed the tanning of upper leather, the use of bark extracts, &c. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we, as tanners and buyers of hides, hereby agree to buy hides only according to the classification adopted by this Convention." This will do away with the evil of cut hides. A committee was appointed to extend an invitation to tanners and dealers throughout the world to meet in the World's Convention of Tanners at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of July next.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Intense Excitement at the Capital.

Alarming Illness of Vice President Wilson.

Slowly Recovering at Last Accounts

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1875.

Vice President Wilson.

Much alarm was occasioned at the capitol this morning about half-past ten o'clock in consequence of the sudden illness of Vice President Wilson. He had come to his room on the Senate side of the building as usual, but not feeling very well, requested one of the attendants to have a warm bath prepared for him. This was done, and Mr. Wilson took the bath, remaining in it a short time. He then went to the barber shop near the bath room for the purpose of being shaved. While in the barber's chair he was seized with an illness, his face becoming very pale and almost death-like. It was thought by the few persons there present that he had been attacked by apoplexy, and that death would soon ensue. Copious applications of cold water were made to his face and neck. He was sufficiently conscious to ask that Chief Medical Purveyor Baxter, of the army, be sent for, and complained of severe pains in the head and neck. All the physicians in the neighborhood were sent for. Dr. Magruder arrived first and Surgeon Baxter soon afterwards. Drs. Ford and Ashton were also in attendance. The Vice President was then removed to the consulting room of the Supreme Court, on apartment on the same floor of the basement. General French, Sergeant-at-Arms, Major McDonald, Chief Clerk of the Senate, and other officers of that body were promptly on hand to render any assistance necessary, and a cathartic was administered, which had the desired effect, and at noon the patient seemed to be comfortable. Mr. Colbie, one of the Vice President's personal friends, was also present. Dr. Baxter says the Vice President has been affected with spinal irritation for the last week or ten days, and had complained of severe pains in the back part of his head. The attending doctor is of the opinion that this was not an attack of either paralysis or apoplexy, but that it was caused by indigestion and constipation. He apprehends no further difficulty.

Among those who called to inquire as to the condition of the Vice President were Chief Justice Waite and other members of the Supreme Court.

In reply to a friendly suggestion, that the Vice President was overtasking his physical and mental powers, he said he had procured some of the best water in the world at Saratoga, and found, on several occasions, he could labor ten hours continuously, with but a slight sense of fatigue, and, therefore, he felt no alarm as to his health. The mate went aft and saw the spar again, but every soul had been washed off of it. As soon as steam could be made the Abdiel moved up alongside of the burning ship as near as her officers dared go. They state that not a person was to be seen on her, and they do not think it possible for one of her small boats to have been launched. The Waco was rolling fearfully in the storm. Sparks and cinders were flying over and past the Abdiel. The officers of the Abdiel placed lights in their small boats and had them in readiness to launch. Her crew were on the watch for any of the Waco's people, but none were seen or heard. The mate states that the fire on the Waco seemed to spread over the entire vessel in a few minutes. He thinks she was first

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THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

Second Day of the Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—A Minister on the Bible-in-the-Schools Question.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—The Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States reassembled to-day. Papers on the best method of procuring and preparing candidates for the ministry were read. At the session yesterday Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D., of Philadelphia, in speaking of the school question, said: "We should abandon the irreverent farce and desecration of the perfunctory reading of the Bible in our public schools. Thousands of our citizens expected that this would be the right thing to do, who are yet unwilling to yield the point, because it would seem like a surrender to Romish dictation. Like Falstaff, they do not choose honor thrust upon compulsion; but if it be our conviction, however it may have been reached, it will be true dignity to accept it. No good cause loses by just concessions. Then, and then only, can we place our public school system on an impregnable foundation. Then only will all plausibility be taken away from the claims of Roman and other sectarian schools. Then also would churches be made to feel anew and more deeply the duty of religious education of the children of the Republic.

WESTERN PRESS.

Eleventh Annual Meeting in Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH., November 10.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held yesterday for the transaction of general business. The reports of the officers showed the affairs of the Association to be in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. Arrangements were authorized for procuring very full reports during the centennial and Presidential year. The following board of directors was elected: Jas. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Jos. G. Siebeneck, of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*; John Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican*; A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis *Avalanche*; J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*.

The board of directors met subsequently and elected the following officers: President, Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Vice President, Henry W. Farrar, of the Chicago *Journal*; Secretary, H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*.

A resolution complimentary to the old President, Hon. H. R. Walker, upon his retiring from journalism, was passed. Mr. Walker was proprietor and editor of the Detroit *Free Press* for many years, helped to organize the Associated Press, and has been President from the first.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 11, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

Business Failures in Boston.

BOSTON, November 10.—The *Herald* announces the failure of F. Geldowsky, among the most extensive furniture manufacturers here, and that his liabilities at $350,000 and his assets at $150,000. W. K. Lewis, pickle dealer, is involved, having endorsed for $100,000. It is said that an offer to pay fifty cents on the dollar will be accepted.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MR. JOHN E. OWENS has bought the sole right to the comedy of "Our Boys," for several important cities.

MME. NILSSON has been singing in Dublin. She is to sing at Liverpool, opening November 6th in "Lohengrin."

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS is rapidly recovering his health, and it is expected that he will soon return to the stage.

MRS. LANDER has contributed to the stage a new piece, named "Edge Tools," which Miss Ada Gray has produced.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Arkansas Senate, by a decided vote, refused to pass a bill for the remission of penalties for non-payment of taxes.

—The Kansas and Missouri bridge spanning the Missouri river at Leavenworth has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

—The two leading Baptist papers in Boston, the *Era* and *Watchman and Reflector*, have been consolidated, with Dr. Larimer in editorial control.

—A joint resolution has passed the Arkansas Senate asking Congress to aid the Texas Pacific Railway, provided the eastern terminus is made at Memphis.

—A dispatch from Denver says the Italian murderer Gallotti and his two accomplices in the horrible murder of four Italians there, recently, have been captured at Taos, New Mexico, and are *en route* to Denver.

—The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*, within three days has become involved in libel suits amounting in the aggregate to $65,000. One of the suits was brought by a lawyer for alleged damage in the publishing of court proceedings.

—Michael Fitzgerald, late Presiding Judge of Buchanan county, Mo., has forfeited his bond to appear before the Criminal Court of St. Joseph and answer a charge of forgery. He was resting under several indictments for that crime.

—The National Rifle Association has adopted resolutions providing for a series of rifle matches during the summer and fall of 1876, on the occasion of the Centennial, and extending a general invitation to the riflemen of all countries to participate.

—The Nebraska Aid and Relief Society has closed its labors and disbanded, after remitting the balance on hand to J. J. Valentine, San Francisco, for the benefit of the Virginia sufferers. The whole operations of the Society covered about half a million dollars.

—The Missouri Centennial Committee have resolved to erect five buildings in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in which to exhibit the products of Missouri at the Centennial next year. The buildings will be of Missouri glass, and arranged so as not only to make a fine display of the articles exhibited, but serve as the headquarters of the officials, committeemen, &c., during the exposition.

LONG AGO LAW-MAKERS.

The Reunion at Harrisburg—Names of Some of the Survivors.

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of Harrisburg, November 9, says: The reunion of surviving members of the Legislature prior to 1850, as well as of those who have filled the chief executive offices connected with the State government, will take place Wednesday in the hall of the House of Representatives, and in the evening a grand banquet will be given at the Kirkwood House. Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, who has prepared the roll of survivors and conducted the correspondence, says that while he has little hope of the attention of being present, has received fifty-four answers to letters of invitation from venerable gentlemen in all parts of the State, all of whom will be here. Among the oldest of them are the following: George Metzger, of Cumberland county, 94 years old; Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown, in the Legislature of 1806; Wm. G. Hawkins, 77, Wilkinsburg, in the Senate in 1825, and Auditor General under Gov. Wolfe; William Sturgeon, Fayette, 84 years; Charles Brown, 78, now of Dover, Delaware, a member of the House of Representatives in 1830, and after ward Collector of the Port of Philadelphia; A. G. Brodhead, 79 years old, a member of the House in 1824; John Sturdevant, 80 years old, Wilkesbarre, a member of the House in 1826; John McReynolds, 84 years old, Bloomsburg, a member of the House in 1825. James Ross Snowden, Speaker of the House in 1842, will deliver the oration at the banquet. Addresses are also expected from Thomas H. Bigham, of Allegheny; Daniel Kane, of Uniontown; Thomas E. Cochran, of York, and John A. Nevail, of Dauphin. Hon. Thos. S. Bell is toastmaster, will be the presiding officer. He was in the house in 1831, and Speaker of the Senate in 1842. Rev. O. H. Miller, State Librarian, will act as chaplain. Governors Hartranft, Pollock, Curtin, and Ex-Governor will occupy seats among the presiding officers, the latter by right of seniority and as Speaker of the Senate.

Among the survivors from the western part of the State were the following:—Daniel Sturgeon, Uniontown; Robert Orr, Kittanning; Samuel Evans, Uniontown; Jas. Patterson, Pittsburgh; Wm. G. Hawkins, Wilkinsburg; Elijah Babbitt, Erie; Samuel L. Carpenter, Greensburg; John H. Irring, Washington; R. P. Flenniken, Washington; Lawrence L. Minor, Waynesburg; Jacob B. Miller, Uniontown; E. P. Oliphant, Washington; Samuel A. Purviance, Pittsburgh; Joseph M. Sterrit, Erie; Nicolas Brown and Hon. John Acker, Warren; John Allison, Mercer; T. J. Bigham, Pittsburgh; William Bigler, Clearfield; Charles A. Black, Waynesburg; Josiah Hall, Warren; David M. Bole, Venango; John Cummins, Indiana; D. M. Courtney, New Castle; John Cessna, Bedford; Benjamin G. David, Meadville; John R. Edie, Somerset; N. A. Elliot, Cherry Flats; William Espy, Pittsburgh; J. B. Gordon, Waynesburg; R. T. Galloway, Connellsville; S. Goodwin, Greenville; M. Hoidsbaum, Bedford; Alexander Hillands, Pittsburgh; Isaac Hugus, Somerset; John Hastings, Brookville; William J. Hemphill, Clearfield; Daniel Kaine, Uniontown; J. K. Kerr, Pittsburgh; James J. Kirk, Bedford; G. V. Lawrence, Monongahela City; Morrow B. Lowry, Erie; Harrison P. Laird, Greensburg; Anson Leonard, Penn Station; John Murray, Pittsburgh; D. McClurdy, Monongahela City; John S. McClimont, Franklin; John Morgan, Uniontown; Jonas R. McClintock, Pittsburgh; John F. McCulloch, Greensburg; John Miller, Allegheny; John N. Purviance, Butler; Israel Painter, Greensburg; Hon. under Power and James Porter, Meadville; S. W. Pearson, Somerset; Theodore Egan, Girard; John S. Riley, Ebensburg; William Stewart, Mercer; Jacob Sankey, New Castle; Marshall Swartzwelder, Pittsburgh; John M. Sullivan, Allegheny; Glenni W. Schofield, Pittsburgh; Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford; Jacob Zeigler, Butler; Walter Craig, Washington, James Waugh, Mercer; John H. Walker, Erie; Gaylord Church, Crawford; Obadiah B. McFadden, Washington, and R. Haymaker, Westmoreland; Samuel Seibert, Franklin, and William Evans, Indiana.

(By Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG, PA., November 10.—The reunion of the members of the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, from 1813 to 1850, inclusive, took place in the House of Representatives to-day. The meeting was called to order by James Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, the senior Speaker present. Hon. John Strohm, of Lancaster, and Hon. David Fleming, of Dauphin, acted as Vice Presidents. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. H. Robinson, D. D., of Harrisburg. Col. Samuel Snoch, Clerk of the House in 1835, acted in the same capacity and read the minutes of the last reunion, which were adopted. Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, of York, briefly stated the object of meeting. A number of letters from those unable to be present were read, and a resolution pledging the members to use their influence to promote the Centennial was adopted.

Cheap Exposition Rates.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your criticism on cheap Exposition rates, I consider an unfair hit at what you denominate "prophets." No one to my knowledge advocated a poor man's week. Liberal men and newspapers done what we doubt would have been most beneficial to the Exposition as an organization and to the exhibitors, for this, and coming years. They desired that rates should be such as not to exclude any one, rich or poor, from viewing what was so liberally displayed by the exhibitors at the beginning of the big show, not at the end. This would have made it popular, gained it many friends and made more money. Had the admission for ladies been as high as that for gentlemen, would half as many, think you, go? I fully believe at popular, generous rates, the sales of gents' tickets would have been four times what they were. There certainly was *space* enough in the building to accommodate ten times the number who attended it. The Exposition every other way was undoubtedly a success, and in flush times no one would have thought about the admission—but times just now are not flush.

Respectfully,
NOT ONE OF THE PROPHETS.

PITTSBURGH
STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Nos. 319 and 321 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In order to close out our present stock, preparatory to getting in new stock for next year, I will sell all my present stock of Monuments and Grave Stones at

REDUCED PRICES.

Furniture Tops made to order.

Block and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris and Hydraulic Cement always on hand at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

TO ETERNITY.

Two Suicides Yesterday—Unrequited Love Sends two Persons to the Realms of the Unknown—Other Coroner's Business.

In Croly's "Angel of the World," after that mythical individual has allowed himself to be drawn from his allegiance to the Great Sovereign by the bliss of earthly love, and his enchantress has deserted him, and he has lost Paradise, he exclaims in the bitterness of woe:

"Beauty, what art Thou that Thy slightest gaze
Can make the spirit from its centre roll,
Its whole long course a sad and shadowy maze?
Thou midnight, or Thou noon-tide of the soul!
Or one deep, wild desire, consuming sad and sole,
Till Pride, Hope, Genius, nay, 'till Love's own fire
Desert the weary heart, a cold and moldering pyre!"

The apostrophe is not overdrawn, or too highly colored, as is evidenced once in a while by stern facts. Persons of evenly balanced minds, running along in a groove of stoicism as regards the power of the God of Love, and with the aesthetic quality of their natures not abnormally developed, no doubt wonder how any one can allow himself to be carried away so by that peculiar and never-yet-fully-defined thing called love, as to take his own life to get rid of thought, yet such persons do exist. Yesterday two persons in this city, one a man and the other a woman, took their own lives on account of love that met not a responsive thrill in the bosoms of the persons upon whom these two lavished their affections.

Yesterday morning the residents of Mt. Oliver were greatly surprised to learn that Dr. Hugo Schilling, a druggist of that place, had committed suicide. Inquiry developed the fact that love was at the bottom of it. Schilling had his store on the first floor of a building owned by Jacob Luffy, the rest of the house being occupied by the owner and his family. For perhaps a year and a half, the deceased had boarded with the Luffys, and conceived a great liking for a daughter of Mr. Luffy who has just reached that age and the charms which are "Der'chette's" on her first introduction to the readers of Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." The young lady did not return the love, and even disliked Schilling to a certain extent.

About a week or so ago, Schilling left the house, but was much exercised over the turn affairs had taken. Tuesday night he drank enough liquor to throw him in a great frenzy, and about eleven o'clock he appeared at the front door of the house and demanded an entrance. He had in his hand a seven-barreled revolver, and was somewhat boisterous, indicating a determination on something. Mr. Luffy came to the door, and on ascertaining who the visitor was, and seeing his condition, declined to admit him. He said he wanted to ask Mr. Luffy some questions, but from gentleman seeing Schilling's condition refused to admit him. He then returned to the drug store, and got wild, flourishing a poker over his head, upsetting chairs, and singing in an idiotic manner, and showering verses relative to the girl. The father of the girl became alarmed and called to a neighbor named Preis Miller, who resides near by. Miller came, and succeeded after a time in quieting the man, with whom he stayed until five o'clock in the morning. On finding the store not open yesterday Mr. Luffy and others, suspecting that something was wrong, broke into it, and found Schilling streched out on the floor in a back room, with his face down; dead.

Lying near him was his revolver, and in his breast two bullet holes. The Coroner was immediately notified and held an inquest, a verdict of suicide being returned. Schilling was a German, had been in this country three or four years, was about thirty-six years of age, and leaves no relatives here. Mr. Jacob Luffy took out letters of administration on his estate yesterday.

At the Coroner's inquest it was stated that Schilling was subject to neuralgia. Some of his friends also say that he was of a melancholic disposition, and his suicide was not the result of love, but as the facts above are believed to be correct, it seems clear that love was the cause. He was a highly educated man and a thorough gentleman, and his unfortunate death has caused much chagrin and regret among his friends. He was at one time connected with the Pittsburgh Chemical Works, and was a skillful chemist.

The other suicide referred to above took place some time yesterday afternoon. The suicide in this case was a woman, named Juliet Hoffman. She was a married lady, living with her sister, Mrs. Goether, near Penn street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, Twelfth ward. This lady, Mrs. Goether, went to Lawrenceville yesterday, leaving Mrs. Hoffman employed in domestic duties, and when she returned found Mrs. H. in the yard, hanging to one of the rafters, dead. So determined was Mrs. Hoffman to kill herself that although the rope was too low, insomuch that the woman's knees nearly touched the floor, she did not give it up, but persisted until she was dead. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest last evening and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Mrs. Hoffman was a German, about twenty-seven years of age. About four years ago her husband left her, and since that time she has made several attempts to end her life, her husband's desertion having preyed upon her to the extent of unbalancing her mind. She had been in this country about ten years.

Coroner McCallin also held an inquest yesterday morning upon the remains of Michael O'Neal, who was killed Tuesday evening, near Sewickley, by being struck by an express train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. O'Neil was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was thirty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and child.

Last evening was the time appointed for the conclusion of the inquest on the victims of the Tigress explosion, but owing to the absence of some witnesses, it was again postponed.

BREVITIES.

——A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

——The new Odd Fellows' Hall, at Enon Valley, was dedicated on Tuesday evening.

——The daily production of the Titusville oil field is now about five hundred and fifty barrels.

——There were forty deaths in the city last week, of which five were from consumption. The number of infectious diseases reported was twenty-seven.

——A little boy named Willie Barrow, fell from a load of hay near Wilkinsburg, Tuesday, fracturing his skull. It is thought his injuries will be fatal.

——The superiority of Elaine is acknowledged in the far, far West. Immediately after the Virginia City conflagration dealers in oil there ordered a car load of Mlnire —as the authorities suggested that Elaine be used in place of explosive oils. The fame of Elaine is spreading around the world.

——The sub-committee appointed to investigate charges brought by Contractor Hartupee against Mechanical Engineer Lowry met last night in City Hall, but as Mr. Hartupee was not provided with attorneys and the city with none, the committee concluded to adjourn until Saturday evening when the services of the City Solicitor can be procured.

PERSONAL.

***The Beaver *Times* says: "Col. Foulk, Newspaper Agent at Pittsburgh, is prompt in his payments, and in all respects, a gentleman with whom it is a satisfaction to deal."

***The *Gazette* says the following is a complete list of the leading coal merchants of Pittsburgh, Pa., registered at the Gibson House, Cincinnati: Isaac M. Bunton, Frank J. Keeling, J. R. Whittaker, M. Briggs, Wm. O'Neill, Thos. P. Morgan, Samuel S. Brown, J. W. Grubbs, Fred. Dippold, J. O. Phillips, Addison Lysle, Simpson Hunter, W. S. Shutterly, J. L. Darrington, B. B. Kerr, J. A. Blackman, Jas. D. McKee, J. H. McCoy, J. H. Blackmore, Daniel Risher.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities in the City.

MARY DOYLE was before Alderman Thomas yesterday, on a charge of larceny, made by Anne Wagner. Committed for jail.

JAMES KELLY went to jail yesterday, to await trial on a charge of larceny, preferred by Wm. Billings. Commitment by Mayor Wilson.

PAT. DUFFY was before Alderman Seanor last evening, on a charge of disorderly conduct, *et cetera*, and was discharged on payment of costs.

THE docket of Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, contains a charge of seduction against Ferdinand Bloomer. The prosecutrix is Millie Joiner.

MRS. MARY MCDERMOTT made oath before Squire McMasters yesterday, charging her brother with assault and battery upon herself. Bailed for a hearing.

CHAS. STEWART, the colored man who committed a felonious assault and battery on Alice Blair, on Wilson, near Franklin street, on Monday evening, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and in default of $1,000 bail was committed for trial.

A WARRANT was issued by the Mayor yesterday for the arrest of Louis Cella, who is charged with felonious assault in drawing a revolver and firing two shots at Joseph Langan on Third avenue, on Tuesday night, neither of which "hit the bull's eye."

A SUIT for larceny was instituted yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, by Lowella Dunham against Wm. Dangerfield. She alleges that during her absence from home he entered her dwelling and possessed himself of her household effects. The magistrate issued a warrant.

MAYOR PHILLIPS, of Allegheny, yesterday fined John Gorley one dollar and costs for disorderly conduct. After the sentence had been pronounced, Gorley turned to the prosecutor and announced, in an emphatic manner, that he could whip him anyhow, whereupon the Mayor increased the fine to five dollars, in default of which Gorley was sent ten days to jail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 98¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

THE *Mail* is for cheap rates. Who runs the street cars from Pittsburgh to Allegheny?

ISN'T the *Leader* a trifle wild with its metaphors, when it speaks of the pie and crust, as illustrative of the present condition of the Exposition? The full meal is there—more than the first table had. The failure of the cheap admission idea must be accounted for more plausibly.

WE believe that the comment was made on the result of the MOORE *Post* libel suit, that "juries are very liberal with other people's money." The *Post* is just now anxious to provide largely for the colored people under our State government, and is very liberal with other people's appointments.

A "BULL" movement in real estate is reported in New York. We would like to see an enterprise of that character succeed here. Real estate is not considered in this city a necessary of life, and the great trouble of property holders is to prevent a "bear," or downward movement in the prices of real estate.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR, the astronomer, in a lecture at Boston, put forth the declaration that the crust of the earth is becoming steadily thicker, and that this accounts for our cold weather. This may be scientifically correct, but it is anything but consoling. Are we to be involved in icy cold, and frozen into mummies, and preserved thus through future ages? We fear we must think that there is even something yet for scientists to learn.

THE telegraphic synopsis of STANLEY'S discoveries on Lake Victoria Nyanza, and his experience on his return trip, constitute an interesting series of letters, now on their way to New York. He discovered a river which supplied water to the lake, and this river is, therefore, one of the original sources of the Nile. His receptions, and the displays in his honor, on his return journey, are described, the whole constituting a series of observations and adventures that border on the marvelous.

AN alarming report was current yesterday to the effect that Vice President WILSON had been stricken with paralysis, and was in a dying condition. Later reports corrected the errors of the first statement, and showed that he was suffering from indigestion and constipation. The severity of the attack of illness, however, strongly indicates the feebleness of his health. His public life has been long-continued and exciting, and his nervous system is well-nigh prostrated. His long and honorable career is evidently near its close.

A "HARD money man" is what the New York *Tribune* would have the Democrats elect as Speaker of the House. For choice it has RANDALL, whose record is splendid. He argued and voted for the Resumption Act last Winter. True, under extreme temptations, he fell from grace, but talk with him now and see if he is not all right. Then, we have Sunset COX, who would cheerfully swear he is a Parsee, and never knew anything but silver and gold, if that would make him Speaker. KERR is supposed to be under Southern influence, and, of course, a hard money man. Just dig in that hole awhile, and report what you find.

THERE is a depth of petty meanness in the use of postal cards to persecute and annoy a person that is indescribable. HENRY WARD BEECHER has suffered from this source till the Postal Department has adopted the policy of seizing and destroying all cards addressed to him which contain offensive allusions. Many of these, doubtless, come from persons who never personally knew him, and who imagine there is something particularly commendable in the sending of offensive remarks to him. Whatever may be true as to his innocence or guilt, it is certainly unmanly and contemptible to send simply insulting messages to him. None but the low and mean would do it, and they have not the sensibility to regret it.

THE movement inaugurated in the Central Board of Education, to appoint a committee to secure the legislation necessary for the establishing of a Mechanics' High School, is a good one. We would have liked it better were it referred to under the broader title of an Industrial School of some kind, as a High School, whether for mechanics or anything else, carries with it the idea of a preliminary training in those schools. What we need to do in this direction is to strike boldly out for a school that will afford industrial instruction, both theoretical and practical, to the children of poor and rich alike; and this, with little reference to anything more than such preliminary training as our ward schools will afford. The very idea of an Industrial School is to train and educate the children of the poor, so that they will be amply qualified to gain a sufficient income when they must go forth and care for themselves. The miserable Mechanics' High School business, which has a stumbling block in the way of any real progress in the line of Industrial education for the past two years, should be brushed aside, and Industrial education incorporated in, and made part of, our system of public schools. We hope this new movement will tend in that direction; and if it does, we will give it our most cordial support.

WE CAN never sufficiently admire the perfection of the young Fifth avenue editor in the two qualities of devotion to DICKENS, and the ability to write grammatical English. He imagines that the works of DICKENS will be popular, even should we happen to disapprove of them. No doubt. But we respectfully submit to the lofty intellect of our young friend that however popular they may be as novels, they do not constitute good editorial reading. Even the counterbalancing influence of the encyclopedias hardly seems to make the DICKENS gush steady and solid. Besides, DICKENS *could* write beautifully, but we are not able to say as much of all his imitators; and it may not have occurred to our young friend that to use the same words that DICKENS frequently employed, does not lift an imitator up to his standard of thought. We are glad, too, that our young friend is such a critic of grammatical style. How his sensitive soul must be pained, as he labors through the turgid sentences that make up the dead-weight of the *Dispatch* editorials. We gave, a few days since, no less than four quotations from a single issue of the *Dispatch*, each containing sentences that would have sadly shocked LINDLEY MURRAY. We are well aware that their appearance in the *Dispatch* sanctified them, and made them right—but had they appeared in any other journal, what could be said? Lush and sentimentalism,—how beautiful are they!

THE charges of fraud, in connection with elections in the several large cities of the country, has brought forward afresh the question of regulating elections in the cities. The trouble is fraudulent voting. Nothing has yet been provided in the form of law, which could overcome the ingenuity of those who desired to have repeating done. The Registry law has been practically put aside by the ingenuity which provides the names of all who have resided in a given district, and by the personating of absentees. The most outrageous frauds were perpetrated by the Democrats in Baltimore, but the trouble is, the evil exists, more or less, in all large cities. It is evident that more laws will not remedy the trouble. So long as our citizens perform the duties of citizenship in a careless and perfunctory manner, frauds will be perpetrated. Were our registery list closely scrutinized by persons who reside in given wards or districts, and pains taken to discover if fictitious names are enrolled, the evil complained of would be speedily remedied. But so long as the better class of citizens remand the entire question of politics to political experts, who make a business of controlling elections, we will have more or less irregularity. The great necessity in this work of purifying our politics is to have the people interested in it.

A QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

The elections being over, we cannot be charged with political motives in referring, once more, to a question, the mention of which, during the canvass, was interpreted as being inspired by party aims. We notice in all parts of the country the subject of the sanctity of our Public School System is being earnestly discussed, and this from one common standpoint. The feeling is not that the Republican party, is or should be, aggressively inclined toward the Catholic, or any other Church, but to the policy which a certain branch of that Church has seen fit to adopt toward our Free School System. That policy is not defensive, but aggressive in its character, and seeks, by an alliance with the Democratic party, to overthrow a system that has worked well for many years, a system that is devoid of all sectarianism, unobjectionable to the various religious sects and creeds, beneficial alike to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Jew and Pagan, and should be equally beneficial to the children of our Roman Catholic citizens. It is purely a secular system, intended to extend to all equal advantages in acquiring a good English education. The Republican party seeks to preserve this system from all religious interference, whether it comes from Protestant or Catholic influences. It clings to our Free School system as to the rock of National safety, believing that any departure from it that will sanction a division of the Public School Funds, will be the entering wedge to disrupt the system, destroying its common benefits, and through this, work untold injury to our free institutions.

The benefits of our schools, as now organized and conducted, are too many to admit of a change being effected without a severe struggle. We do not even think that the laity in the Roman Catholic Church, as a rule, desire it. The more intelligent among them, at the least, are conscious of the fact that our Public Schools afford a far better secular education than do the Church schools. Of course those more earnestly devoted to their Church prefer the religious to the secular education, and their children are, very naturally, sent to the Church schools. To this, no one objects. All denominations have special schools, which are patronized by those of the faith represented by the schools,—and such institutions are generally well sustained. We have not examined the question critically, but our conviction is, that there are more Protestants in attendance at select or denominational schools, than there are of Catholics, in this country. Hence, were it merely a question of money, or even of patronage, there should be a stronger demand on the part of Protestants for a division of school funds, than from Catholics. The claim made that our Catholic fellow-citizens are, many of them, poor, is rather an argument for our Public Schools than against them. Our school tax is very light, yet it provides for the education of children, irrespective of the number contained in any one family. It is evident, therefore, that there is no good reason to justify Catholic interference in our school system that will not apply with greater force in behalf of Protestants. Yet the latter do not seek any change while the former do. Why? Simply this. The Catholic opposition to our Free School System is based on an erroneous idea of the functions of the State, and the relationship of the citizen thereto. The Catholic tax-payer objects to paying the school tax, because his children cannot receive, in the Public Schools, instruction in the Catholic faith. He might, with equal propriety, object to paying the tax levied for public charity, because the benefits are not confined to Catholics, or because the faith of the Roman Church is not impressed on every man, woman and child assisted by the fund. He might, with equal force, object to the tax levied for the support of hospitals, because the skill employed is not confined to Catholics, or the rites of the Church are not administered by the same hand that relieves suffering humanity. He might, with equal justice, object to paying a dollar of public tax, unless the amount collected is expended under the supervision of the Church, for its interests, by the hands of its duly appointed guardians. To admit this principle of self-interest, in the expenditure of public moneys, would be to elevate the private interests of the citizen above the public interests of the State; it would be subversive of good government, because it would destroy that equity of administration that is essential to the peace and welfare of the State. Therefore, aside from the bad effects that would develop themselves in the school system there is a dangerous principle underlying the claim for a division of the public funds which, if not promptly denied by the emphatic voice of the people, will, sooner or later, undermine our form of Government, and destroy our Republic.

The pith of this entire question is in the fact that the Ultramontane element in the Catholic Church has started out to subordinate every element of strength to the propagation of its faith,—or else to fight bitterly against modern progress. It is a remarkable coincidence that the war in Germany is chiefly in the schools. The determination of Bismarck not to allow Ultramontanes to act as teachers in the schools of Germany, unless they will recognize the authority of the State over that of the Pope, is the root of all the trouble there. It is simply a fight for the control of the schools. The evidence accumulates that along with the promulgation of the dogma of Infallibility, the Ultramontane element determined to put forth a determined effort to secure control of the school systems of all countries. The struggle thus inaugurated has been going bitterly on in Germany, and would be equally bitter in Austria, France and Spain, were it not that the Governments of those countries have yielded, in a measure, and thus delayed the storm that will yet burst on them. In this country the movement has been confined, thus far, to getting into position for the contest. The hostility manifested toward the Bible in the schools, two or three years ago, was only preliminary to a demand for a division of the school funds. This demand simply means the breaking up of our school system, and the substitution, not of denominational schools merely, but of a corrupt system of bargain and division, which would do more to corrupt our politics than anything we have ever known. This is the coming battle, and those who know anything of politics know how the great political parties will be divided.

MR. LEVI AVERILL, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Chemung district, has fulfilled a promise which he made before the election, to publish every item of his disbursements during the canvass, which, as shown by his exhibit, amount to but $487.50.—*N. Y. Post.*

STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS.

The Survey of Lake Victoria Niyanza Completed.

Vindication of Speke's Theory of the Lake—Murder of the Letter Carrier and Thirty-Six Followers—A Black Naval Review—Exciting Incidents.

[Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, November 8, 1875.

The two letters just received from Mr. Henry M. Stanley are dated, respectively, April 12 and 14, and were sent from Ulagalla, in Uganda, the capital of the country ruled by King Mtesa.

They complete the subject dealt with in the letters received in October.

HOW THE LETTERS CAME.

An interest almost as great as that of their contents attaches itself to the story of the journey of these letters from Stanley hither.

They were committed to the custody of Colonel Debelleford, whom Stanley met at Mtesa's court, and who left there April 17. This gentleman was apparently attached to the armed force which the Khedive has sent to those parts under Gordon. He was at Mtesa's capital with troops in pursuance of some object related to Gordon's expedition, and accepted Stanley's letters with a view to send them down the Nile by the Khedive's chain of posts.

ATTACKED AND MASSACRED.

He was on his return to Gordon's Station, and when he had nearly reached it was surprised and attacked by the Kari, by whom he was massacred, with thirty-six of his soldiers.

Four of his soldiers escaped and succeeded in reaching Gordon, who sent a detachment immediately to the scene of the tragedy.

THE BLOOD-STAINED LETTERS FOUND.

Stanley's letters, stained with blood, were found by this detachment among the bodies of the slain, and carried to headquarters, whence they were dispatched down the White Nile to Khartoum, and thence by the Khedive's couriers to Cairo.

THE VICTORIA NIYANZA.

Stanley describes fully in these letters his survey of the southern, eastern and northeastern shores of the Victoria Niyanza.

He gives thirty-seven observations of bays, inlets and creeks, minutely explored, with a view to determine their relation to the main body of water, and to exclude the possibility of their opening to other lakes or streams.

He fully exhibits and demonstrates the unity of this magnificent sheet of water.

SPEKE VINDICATED.

He says: "Livingstone was wrong in reporting that the Victoria Niyanza consisted of five lakes. Speke correctly states that the Victoria Niyanza is one lake."

Speke's two islands are proved by Stanley's observations to be peninsulas.

One observation further confirms the great importance of the River Shimeeyu as the principal feeder of the lake and the extremest source of the Nile yet discovered.

EXCITING INCIDENTS.

Stanley depicts graphically many incidents of his expedition. He had several conflicts with the treacherous slave dealers on the lake.

On one occasion he was attacked by one hundred natives armed with spears, in thirteen canoes, who were repulsed after a severe fight. Three natives were killed.

He arrived at Mtesa's hunting camp at Mawuna, April 12, where he was received with great ceremony and cordiality by the King. In Stanley's honor the King directed extraordinary festivities and displays. One feature of the display was a naval review on the lake, of eighty-four canoes manned by 2,500 men.

On the second day, in addition to the naval manœuvres there were races, in which eighty-four canoes were engaged, each propelled by thirty oarsmen, the King leading the fleet personally in the presence of a great throng of spectators. Among the onlookers were the three hundred wives of the King.

On the third day there was bird shooting and target practice by 3,000 troops. On the fourth day they returned to Mtesa's capital.

KING MTESA.

This King has 2,000,000 subjects. Stanley praises his great intelligence, and depicts him as a ruler whose dominion affords the best augury for the possible civilization of Africa.

He is a Mussulman, but your correspondent regards his conversion to Christianity as possible, and suggests this labor as a field for missionary effort that is capable of affording very brilliant results.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Picturesque accounts are given of the richness and beauty of the country. There are valuable geographical notes in further illustration of the map, including soundings of the Niyanza and an explanation of the White Nile above Ripon Falls.

Taken together with the letters previously received, this completes the account of the grand discovery that it has been Stanley's good fortune to make through the good will of King Mtesa.

THE PANDORA'S CRUISE.

Relics of Former Expeditions—Records of Sir James Ross.

We give below a few extracts from the journal kept by Captain Young, who commanded the Pandora in the recent expedition to the Polar seas:

BEECHY ISLAND.

"August 25.—We sight Cape Riley and Beechy Island. We see a cairn with a staff at the south end, and we soon make out a house and boats upon the low shore. The wind increased from the north, with all appearance of a gale. I prepare to anchor, and steer in toward the bay. At eleven we anchored in twelve fathoms, mud and clay bottom. I went on shore with two of the officers to inspect the place and ascertain the state of the provisions and boats. I found that the house had been since we left it, and

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 11, 1875.

The stormy, muddy character of the day yesterday, limited financial transactions to their smallest limit, and it was a dull day, both with our banks and business men. An unfavorable feature, developed during the past week, was the large number of failures at the East,—a fact which reacts against the return of a feeling of confidence. We do not learn that the danger that evidently exists at the East, applies here,—as our business men, while undoubtedly feeling the pressure of the times, are apparently able to carry their business comfortably along. Therefore there is dullness, but a feeling of safety and confidence are the prevailing conditions of business in this city.

The low price of cotton goods still attracts much attention, and it is now claimed that the recent exports of American cottons to England, though made at a considerable loss to the manufacturers, were made with a view to getting rid of a surplus stock without stopping to haggle about prices. When they reach the English market they will probably be sold at the first offer. A New York letter of the 8th says in this connection:

"To-day it was reported in quarters usually well informed that orders have been received from parties who are acting as agents for a foreign house for some fifteen thousand pieces brown and bleached cottons, to be delivered within six weeks. The price is said to be so low as to leave no direct profit, and the only advantage will be that the mills will be kept in employment, thus avoiding the losses which come of idle machinery." This is even being urged in some mercantile quarters in New York as a permanent policy, viz.: of selling goods for export at the best prices to be realized, *but to sell*; as by so doing they can keep the supply for the home market so reduced that a paying price cannot only be realized, but maintained, as it is not the prices realized on the production on one week that give success to a mill, but the average price of the season or year, and that by running the mills full a surplus stock is created to the extent of 15 *per cent.* it is better that this surplus be disposed of to go out of the country at a *net loss* of 15 *per cent.*, in order that a *profit* of 10 *per cent.* can be realized on the 85 per cent. of production that is wanted for home consumption.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Quinc'y	94½	5-20's 1865—coupons	120⅜
U. S. 6's, 1861, coup.	122⅜	10-40's	116⅝
" 1864	114¼	Currency 6's	123⅝
" 1865	115¼	New 5's, reg.	111⅝
" 1865 new	118⅝	10-40's—coupons	116⅜
5-20's 1867	120⅛		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	104½	Ohio & Mississippi	17⅜
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	63¼
C. C. & I. C.	91	Toledo & Wabash	9½
O. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	122½
St. Paul	35⅝	Adams Express	101⅝
Do. Pref.	73½	American Express	55
Michigan Southern	62	U. S. Express	44⅝
Ills. Central	67⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	78½
North Western Com.	53⅝	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref.	62⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22⅞
Chesa. & Ohio	10⅜	Panama	134½
Pacific Mail	38⅛	Iron Mountain	14⅜
Western Union	76⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	50¾	Cen. Trans (B)	46⅛
Reading (B)	55⅛	Empire Do (A)	82⅛
W. Con. of N. J. (B)	132¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30. (B)	92⅛
Old Creek (B)	30⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	74⅛
Lehigh Valley (B)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, November 10, 1875.

Money was more active, closing easy at 8 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $189,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $287,000. The clearings were $52,000,000. Sterling was steady at 481@486¼. Gold opened at 114¾, fell off to 114⅜, advanced to 114¾, and finally declined to 114⅜. The rates paid for borrowing were 1 and 2 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per cent. per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. The warlike rumors from Europe yesterday were not verified, and hence the weaker condition of the market. Governments were solid. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand in late afternoon dealings. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds were most active, and advanced to 83. Central Pacifics sold at 103⅞, Rock Island 7s at 109¾, and Michigan Central 8s at 101⅞. Other securities were dull, except Tennessees, which are a little better.

The stock market was buoyant and higher to-day, despite the gloomy state of the weather. The new arrangement between the trunk lines, and increased earnings of some of the roads is having a tendency to assist the improvement. The greatest advance was in Union Pacific, which rose from 65½ to 69¾, and for a time 70 was bid, without bringing out stock. In final dealings there was a reaction to 68¾, the market closing with that price bid, and no stock offering under 69. Missouri Pacific made the next greatest advance, rising from 13 to 15⅛, with the final close at 14¾. Hannibal and St. Joe rose from 20¾ to 22½ for the common, and from 24 to 25½ for preferred. Panama advanced from 134 to 136. Michigan Central was favorably affected by the trunk line negotiations, and advanced from 66¾ to 67¾. Northwestern common rose from 38¾ to 39¾, preferred from 52¾ to 53, St. Paul from 35¾ to 35¾, preferred from 64¼ to 64¾, Ohio from 16½ to 17¾, Pacific Mail from 38¾ to 39¼, and Western Union from 76¼ to 77. There was a slight reaction in these stocks at the close. Lake Shore declined from 62¾ to 61¾, and subsequently rose to 62¾, with the closing sales at 61½@62. The other changes were slight.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 112,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwest common, 5,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 Erie, 4,000 St. Joe, 27,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Ohios, 10,000 Union Pacific, and 13,000 Missouri Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122⅜; 5-20s of '64, 114⅜; do of '65, 115⅜; do new, 118⅝; 5-20s of '67, 120⅝; do of '68, 121; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 115⅞; coupons, 116⅛; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 47½; do new, 45½; Virginia, new, 35; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 102¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; Adams Express, 101½; United States Express, 45; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 17; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 66¾; Union Pacific, 68¼; Lake Shore, 61¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Pittsburgh, 83½; Northwest common, 39⅛; do preferred, 53¼; New Jersey Central, 104; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 64½; Toledo & Wabash, 9½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Ohio & Mississippi, 17½; Chicago & Alton, 96; do preferred, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joe, 22½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 102¾.

LONDON, November 9—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £43,000. The demand for money at present is small. There is a probability of good inquiry for loans, for short time, in a few days, in consequence of the requirements of fortnightly settlements. At the Stock Exchange money is abundant, and rates depend solely upon the character of the securities offered. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. Consols: money, 94 3-16; account 94½; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 108½; new 5s, 103⅝; 10-40s, 104½; New York Central, 93; Erie, 15, Erie preferred, 29.

PARIS, November 10.—Rentes 65f 57½c. FRANKFORT, November 10.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 10.—Flour firm at $6,00@6,25. Wheat dull; extra $1,35½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; amber $1,18¾. Corn firm; No. 2 65c. Oats steady; white 40¾c; mixed 37c. Barley quiet and steady at $1,85.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875.

The inclement weather interfered somewhat with out-door business to-day, which at best has been nothing to boast of recently. However, our merchants generally report that they are doing as well as could be expected, and notwithstanding there is considerable foreboding in regard to the winter, that it will be a very hard one, there is no good reason why trade should be any worse than it is; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that if there is any change at all, it will be for the better. As the stock of manufactured goods is very much reduced, both in the hands of jobbers and consumers, we look for an increased demand for Pittsburgh manufactures, early next year—possibly before the close of 1875, and with our large manufacturing concerns in operation, thereby affording employment to the laboring men and mechanics, trade will revive and better times follow.

APPLES—Quotable, in a jobbing way, at $3@4 per barrel for fair to choice. Market reported better for good stock.

BEANS—Dull; $1,65@1,70 per bushel to the trade, and 10@12c additional for small lots.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls, 26@28c; extra creamery, 30@31c; market reported dull for low grade. Butter, the stock of which is accumulating.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13½@14c for August, and 14@14½c for September make. Prime New York Goshen, 15 cents.

EGGS—Fresh in light stock, but there is not much inquiry, and prices are no better; 27@28 cents. Pickled, 23@25.

DRIED FRUITS—Several small lots have arrived within the past few days, but the market is quiet, there is not much inquiry and hardly enough doing to establish rates.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. Old red winter wheat, $7,00@7,25; new ditto, $6,50@6,75; old spring wheat, $7a7,25; new ditto, $6,25@6,75; outside figure for Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5,50 per barrel. Buckwheat, 2½@3c per pound.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and weak, and the position of the market is unfavorable to the selling interest, especially importers who are carrying heavy stocks. An interesting articles on the subject will be found elsewhere. Sugars easy and dull. Dispatches from New Orleans, under date of the 9th, report Molasses firmer—there is a very fair demand for new crop here.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11⅜	Standard B	10⅛
Granulated	11⅜	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11⅜	Demarara	9⅜@10⅛
Standard A	10⅜	Porto Rico	8⅜@9⅜
N. O. Sugar	8⅜@9⅜	Refined Yellows	8⅜@9⅜

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	22	Roasted Java	28
Rio Prime	25	Roasted Java, bbls	30
Rio Fancy	26	Roasted Java, loose	30
Rio, in bbls	20		

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@7⅝	Louisiana, per lb	7½@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	35@55	New Orleans	35@70
Demarara	50@55	New Crop	75@78

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	24@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	49@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Drips	70@75

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues sluggish, and presents but little that is new or important; the demand for all kinds of grain is comparatively light, restricted to supplying immediate wants, while there have been no quotable changes in prices since the date of our last report. Wheat is still quoted at $1,25a1,35 per bu. for common to choice new red and $1,35a1,40 for ditto new white; old red, $1,40a1,45 Sprouty wheat is hard to sell at any price. The Oat market continues dull, but unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 38a40c; ditto white, 41a42c. Shelled Corn, 63a65c on track, for mixed to prime yellow—ear, 65a67c. New Ear, 45a50c, according to condition and weight. Strictly No. 1 Malting Prime Spring Barley is quoted at $1,20a1,25, and it is difficult to dispose of any oth r kind.

HAY—Baled is unchanged; on track by the car load, $12a14 for prairie and $16a17 for timothy.

ONIONS—Dull; $1,75a2 per barrel.

NUTS—Chestnuts very dull; $3,50a3,75 per bushel. Walnuts dull; 50c. Shellbarks, $1,75a2.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair. Dressed Chickens, 12c per lb.; ditto Turkeys, 16a18c.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet and easy, and the general outlook is more favorable to a decline than an advance. Last week's advices from Chicago and other western points report hogs lower.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	18¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S.	13¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Brief Beef, Ex. S.	13¾	Do. in half bbls	—
Corned, old	14¾	Do. in buckets	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	90	Do. in caddies	17
Ham Sausage	15¾	Do. 5 lb cans	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	18
Short Rib Do	15	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	15¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23 00	Ham Sausage	10
Mixed Lard Oil	1.00	Cream Oil	—
Lard Oil	1.10	Cheese	—

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but prices are undergoing no change. Peerless and Early Rose on track, 30a35c; Peach Blows, 37a40c.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a2,80 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

The following shows the aggregate arrivals for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	271 cars.	444 cars.
Hogs	392 "	178 "
Sheep	56 "	49 "
Total	529 "	671 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock, at the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The run during the ending at noon to-day was the lightest we had to record for sometime past, 271 cars against 444 the preceding week; of the 271 cars, 136 cars were through consignments, and 135 cars local or yard cattle, against two hundred and forty cars of thorough and 204 cars of yard cattle the week preceding. The average quality was common, unusually so, the bulk of the offerings consisting of those grading common to medium, of strictly choice beeves, there were none, that we could hear of, on sale, and a few cars of this particular kind could have been sold at an advance of 50 cts per hundred, as compared with this day week. Light butcher cattle brought an advance of 15 to 20 cents per cwt., while stockers did not bring any better rates, but it should be remembered that cattle of this particular kind held their own during the past four or five weeks in the face of a decline of from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. on butcher cattle, especially prime, heavy weights. It was admitted, on all sides, that the market was more active. About the only dispute among operators was in regard to the advance—some quoting it considerably greater than others. It begins to look, however, as if there would be a falling off in the demand for stockers from this time henceforth, as is usually the case at this season of the year, and there will doubtless be an increased demand for good butcher cattle, as the sharp shrinkage in prices will undoubtedly increase the consumption. Butchers will buy more cattle now than they did, as the reduced cost of stock will enable them a larger margin for profit on their meat, and then by reducing the cost of meat, which will undoubtedly be done, an increased consumption will follow.

QUOTATIONS.

Fair 1,300a1,400 steers	$5,25a5,60
Medium 1,100 to 1,200 steers	4,75a5,25
Common, 1,000a1,100	4,50a4,75
Cherokees and Texas	3,50a4,25
Stockers and Feeders	3,50a5,00
Bulls, Cows and Stags	3,50a4,00

It is but proper to state in this connection that while there has been nothing sold above 6c, a ¾ to ⅞c more could have been obtained for prime to choice stock, of which there were none on sale.

SHEEP.

There was a fair run on Monday; on Tuesday it was somewhat larger, but the market did not differ much from that of last week, except for the common grades which had to be sold at a slight reduction. To-day (Wednesday) the supply was about equal to the demand, and there was no perceptible change in prices, with the yards pretty well cleared at the close. The arrivals for the week, although not large, were somewhat in excess of those of the preceding week, and the indications are that common stock is likely to rule dull during the balance of the year.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 95a100 lbs	$5,00a5,25
Prime, 85a90 lbs	4,75a4,87
Good 80a85 lbs	4,40a4,50
Good, 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair, 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,25

HOGS.

From the date of our last report (last Wednesday) up until Saturday prices advanced more or less each day, which was owing to very light receipts; on Saturday Yorkers brought from 7,75 to 7,90, and Philadelphia hogs from 7,90 to 8,00, the latter price having been paid for a few fancy. On Monday, however, there was a very decided reaction, under the influence of increased receipts and a liberal supply, and no corresponding improvement in the demand, prices dropped 25a40c per cwt, the market closing slow, with quite a number left over unsold. On Tuesday the market was much the same as on Monday, but to-day, Wednesday, with increased receipts and unfavorable weather, the market was draggy, and prices barely maintained; private advices from Chicago reported a slight improvement there, and if the arrivals should fall off and the weather turn cold, which is not improbable, our market may stiffen up within the next 24 hours.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	7,75a8,00
Smooth, corn-fed Yorkers	7,40a7,50
Coarse heavy Hogs	7,00a7,25
Roughs	6,00a6,50

All drafts must be attached to the origins shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 10, 1875.

There is no perceptible improvement in the general condition of the market for either crude or refined, excepting that there was a slightly firmer feeling manifested to-day; operators continue to report trade very dull, that in addition to a limited demand there is little or no margin for profit. The best evidence of this is the very light receipts of crude and shipments of refined; but very few of our refineries are working up to their full capacity, some of them have been stopped. It is hoped, however, that the clouds which have been hanging over this important interest, will soon break up and disappear, although the outlook a the present writing is not encouraging.

Crude was quoted to-day at $1,25 for United Certificates, and immediate shipment at $1,30, with, as already stated, a firmer feeling. Refined was also reported firmer this P. M; Philadelphia delivery 12¾ a27½c; on cars here, 9¾c. But few sellers at quoted rates, which, it is claimed, does not cover actual cost of manufacture.

Oil Barrels continue dull; countries, $1,20 a1,25; city make, $1,30a1,35.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w		81
T. Baum	Loomis o w		160
J. Bushnell	Lily o w		468
W. T. Baum	Citizens o w		80
Geo. M. Robinson	Vesta o w		74
Total			863

Demoralized Condition of the Coffee Market.

The market for Coffee to-day is completely demoralized. The latest advices from Rio being Messrs. Phipps' regular telegram, which was received here this morning, in which the stock of Rio is 300,000 bags, against 265,550 bags in the previous advice, and the prices declined 9 000, against 9 300 in their former telegram; the receipts for the week were 70,000 bags, and purchases 25,000 bags; Exchange, 27¾d.

Importations arriving here at the present state of the market cannot otherwise than entail heavy loss to the owners if sold at current prices. Sales to a considerable extent might be effected at a concession of 1-4 to 1-2 cent per lb from current figures. This importers are unwilling to do, even in the face of the most unfavorable advices; hence the dullness is quite universal. A sale of 5,000 bags ex. Traveler was made the early part of last week at private terms, and only reported to-day; the price is said to have been at 19¾ to 20 cents; this same cargo to-day would not bring within 1-4 to 1-2 cent of this price. The Gray Eagle came in this morning with 8,004 bags, and the Echo is in the bay bound in from Rio.

Messrs. E. C. Small & Co. report the stock here to-day in first and second hands, at 129,291 bags, embracing 66,513 bags in first hands, and 62,778 bags in second hands. The warehouse deliveries the past week were 7,835 bags.—*Baltimore Gazette*, 9th.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

The market is dull at present. Few of the higher-priced horses are selling, most of the sales being of common stock, ranging from $40a80 per head. In the Fifth street auctions sales for last week footed up 250 head, against 350 head for the preceding week. Of the shipments we get no record, but Georgia at $90a85, and one into Kentucky at $80 a100. General prices may be quoted: Plugs, $20a40; common work, $50a85; common drivers, $65a100; medium drivers, $80a120; street car, $85a110; Boston chunks, $85a120; good harness horses for home use, $120a150; extra harness horses, $150a200; heavy draft, $150, $200a300. Mule market prices are as follows: 14 hands, $75a90; 15 hands, $110a135; 16 hands, $150a175.—*Commercial*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,11a 1,11⅛; No. 2 $1,07¾a1,07⅝, spot or options; No. 3 92c; rejected 80c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 52¼a52⅜c spot; 51¾c bid seller November; 47¾c bid seller all the year; rejected 51¾a52c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2 31a33c spot or options. Barley quiet; 80¼c spot; 84¾c seller November.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $20,75a21,00 spot; $17,50a19,75 seller November; $19,35 seller January. Lard—Prairie Chicago and other western points report hogs lower.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	18¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
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BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGES OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS, ENDING AT 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, November 10, 1875.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	Dir'n of Slope	State of Weather.
Brownsville, Pa.	1	2	—5	W Rain.
Cairo, Ill	6	6	—1	SW Clear.
Cincinnati, O	16	4	—3	NW Fair.
Confluence, Pa.	1	2	—1	Calm Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	4	10		S Cloudy.
Evansville, Ind.	4	7	—7	NW Clear.
Freeport, Pa.	3	2	—2	NW Rain.
Helena, Ark	7	7		W Clear.
Hermann, Mo	2	11		Calm Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	10		S Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks	6	7		S Fair.
Chattanooga	5	4		NW Cloudy.
Mt. Jear	4	6		NW Cloudy.
Johnsonville	4	6		NW Cloudy.
St. Joe	4	1		S Fair.
Louisville, Ky	7	9		W Clear.
Marietta, O	7	5	—1	SW Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	5	2		NW Fair.
Morgantown	2	3	—6	SW Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	6	11	—9	NW Clear.
New Orleans, La.	9	2	—6	S Rain.
Oil City, Pa.	1	11		W Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	4	5		W Cloudy.
Paducah	12	10	—1	SE Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5		—3	SE Clear.
Shreveport, La.	5	7		W Fair.
St. Louis	4	4	—2	S Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	4			N Cloudy.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 5 feet, and stationary; rained nearly all day, and as it appears to have been general, there will doubtless be more water within the next day or two.

THE towboat Hope arrived with a tow of staves.

PILOT JOSEPH JACOBS is out again, after a seven days attack of malarial fever.

THE Ironsides and barges, Capt. McDonald, are announced for St. Louis forthwith.

THE Kanawha arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday from St. Louis, with a cargo of ore.

THE Andy Fulton, with a portion of the wreck of the John F. Dravo, was due here last night.

THE Charley McDonald has been unfortunate again, having stuck four barges at Buffington.

THE H. Dufree from St. Louis, and the Exchange from Cincinnati, are among the first boats due.

THE Big Foot got off for New Orleans on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. She did not have much of a trip from here.

NO arrivals, and the Emma Graham for Cincinnati, was the only departure. The Graham is said to have had a very fair trip.

THE new hull for the Great Republic's machinery is rapidly nearing completion. One hundred and fifty men are at work on it.

THE steamship Memphis arrived at Liverpool last Sunday, with 6,200 bales of cotton, in 16 days and 6 hours from New Orleans.

CAPT. JOHN W. CANNON is in Jeffersonville witnessing the laying of the keel af the new Bob. Lee. He says he will have a boat next year that will beat the world for speed.

CAPT. B. R. PEGRAM, commander of the James Howard, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Industrial and Agricultural Exposition to held in New Orleans next February.

THE hull of the Indiana has been sold to Whitehall & Co., at Arkansas. It is much twisted, but when the river rises it will straighten up, and will be then to be stationed at Arkansas City for a Wharfboat.

THE big Jim. Howard is having her guards cut away in New Orleans, and proposes to play a full hand at the game of carrying the staple. There is lots of cotton to be carried, also lots of boats to carry it, but the more the merrier, and the cheaper.

THE John L. Rheads put off considerable freight at Cincinnati, and added as much. She left for St. Louis with nearly 700 ton on herself and the barge Lucerne. She will leave her barge at Louisville, for which point she has 115 tons. She also has freight for several other points on the lower Ohio, and will, upon arrival at Cairo, ship it for points for the South. Pilots, Alex Frazier and Jos. Williams.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, under date of Monday, says: There is a slight swell in the Upper Missouri, but it is not of sufficient magnitude to affect navigation. The packets are all making remarkable regular time, considering the low stage of water. The Carrie V. Kountz and Andy Johnson are loading for New Orleans, and are both advertised to leave to-morrow. The Johnson does not belong to the "pool," but loads at the establishment of Brown, which are 60 cents for flour and 30 cents per hundred per pound weights. The Fannie Tatum is prospecting for a trip to New Orleans. There is 5½ feet of water between here and Cairo.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET
EMMA GRAHAM,
Will leave this city on

Wednesday at Noon, Positively.

Shippers will please have have bills of lading on board at that hour.

Gray's Iron Line—For St. Louis.
THURSDAY, Nov. 11,
THE STEAMER
Ironsides and Barges.

McDONALD.....Master
Will leave as announced above.
For freight apply to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
Foot of Smithfield street.
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
GEO. GHRIST, Agents, or to
R. GRAY, 94 Water street.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.
MONDAY—3 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
PACKET
SALT VALLEY.

T. S. SANFORD.....Captain
E. F. MADDY.....Clerk
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. McCLINTOCK,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE

☞TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
☞RATES AS LOW as by other first-class routes.
☞DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
☞COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
☞PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
☞GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., bought.
☞European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator,
Please apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOERKE, 142 Smithfield street, Pitt

HOME NEWS.

Inspection.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad who arrived in the city Tuesday evening on the fast train, left yesterday morning on the grand annual inspection. The train was in four sections, having a gondola car in front of each engine. They went as far as Altoona yesterday, running at the rate of 18 miles an hour. To-day the Harrisburg Division will be inspected; Friday the Philadelphia, and Saturday the New York Division, arriving at Jersey City on Saturday evening. Next week will be devoted to inspecting the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, West Penn and other branch roads.

The Lottery Swindler.

G. W. Groves *alias* J. B. Young, the Co-operative Gift Enterprise operator, whose arrest for alleged swindling we chronicled yesterday, had a hearing in the afternoon before the Mayor on two charges of disposing of lottery tickets and swindling the prosecutors, Andrew Lightner, of Baldwin township, and Samuel Graham, of Chartiers township, out of $30 each. In default of $1,000 bail in each case he was committed for trial. Detective Cupples has also instituted a third suit against the prisoner for maintaining an illegal lottery, and it is probable that he will have a hearing on this charge to-day.

Illegal Dealers in Furs and Cloths.

In default of $500 bail each Wm. Lee, a colored man, and Jacob Steiner, were sent to jail yesterday by the Mayor for trial on charges of larceny. The former was found on Tuesday evening in the yard in the rear of McMasters' hat store, on Market street, with two sets of furs and two new hats under his coat. He didn't want to explain how he got them, but they were identified by McMasters. Steiner stole a web of cloth, worth $120, from the store of James A. McNally, at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue. He grabbed the cloth and started to run, but one of the clerks chased and captured him.

Allegheny Teachers' Institute.

The fourth regular meeting of the Teachers' Institute of Allegheny City will be held to-morrow evening and Saturday morning. The programme for the evening session, which will be held in the Second ward school house, on Irwin avenue, includes a lecture upon "Our Boys," by Captain C. J. Arms, the reading of two selections by Miss Kate Adair, and a number of musical performances. The morning session, in the Fourth ward school house, on Liberty street, will be occupied in propounding queries and answering them, and with class drills; in reading by Milton Jones, in geography by J. T. Daniel, and in alligation by J. M. Conroy.

THE MERCANTILE APPRAISERSHIP.

Election Yesterday of W. J. Mathews.

The County Commissioners yesterday elected Wm. J. Mathews to the position of Mercantile Appraiser of Allegheny county for 1876. When the Board met in the forenoon Messrs. Lashel and Murray proposed that they proceed to fill the office. Mr. Beckert objected on the ground that the proposition was unexpected by him, and consequently he had not canvassed the merits of the twelve or fifteen applicants for the place. The law provides for the appointment of a Mercantile Appraiser on or before the 30th of December in each year, and Mr. Beckert argued that plenty of time yet remained for the selection of an officer. He asked what the hurry was, and received the reply that the Board might as well get the matter off its hands. He objected. Messrs. Murray and Lashel then requested him to name his man, but that he refused to do, saying that if they insisted upon a nomination he was not base for him to set up a candidate only to be knocked down. As a compromise measure, Mr. Beckert moved that the Board elect one Chief Mercantile Appraiser and two assistants. That suggestion failed to meet the approval of the other gentlemen, and they declined to accede to it. Mr. Beckert then withdrew from the meeting, saying that he washed his hands of the whole matter. The other two Commissioners then elected Mr. Matthews, with power to appoint his own assistants. The position is worth $3,400 per annum, and ends over six months' work in the year.

HOW IS IT?

Wm. Jordan Avers That He Was Not the Man.

We published yesterday a small paragraph concerning the arrest of Wm. Jordan, of Lawrenceville, at two o'clock in the morning, in the residence of Liga Hall, on Smithfield stree', near Sixth avenue. Later in the day a gentleman who said his name was Wm. Jordan, and that he was the only person bearing that cognomen who resides in Lawrenceville, called on us and requested a correction of the statement that he had been arrested in Mr. Hall's. He said he was in bed at home. The reporter who penned the item visited the Central Station and examined the docket. It plainly set forth in black and white that Wm. Jordan had been arrested by officer McCann, and that at the hearing the Mayor had fined him one dollar and costs. "William Jordan, of Lawrenceville," is doubtless correct in his assertion that he was home in bed, and we cheerfully give him the benefit of it, but it is possible, nay highly probable that there are other Wm. Jordans in Pittsburgh, and it is not impossible that one of them may have his habitat in Lawrenceville, and yet be unacquainted with Mr. Jordan for whose benefit this article is written. The latter also gave us the name of a person living on Thirty-third street as the real one who was arrested. As no such name appears on the docket we refrain from publishing it, but it must be that he used Wm. Jordan's name instead of his own. If such is the case it is a matter in which we have no interest. The gentlemen must square their own accounts as far as that is concerned.

TAXABLE RESIDENTS.

The List by Wards—Heavy Increase Over Last Year.

City Clerk Morrow, in compliance with the request of the special committee appointed by Councils to devise a method for the reduction of the membership in the Select branch, has prepared the following list of the number of taxable inhabitants of each ward in the city for the present year:

Wards.	*Taxables.*	*Wards.*	*Taxables*
First	1,146	Nineteenth	789
Second	1,032	Twentieth	826
Third	850	Twenty-first	1,041
Fourth	1,243	Twenty-second	345
Fifth	718	Twenty-third	538
Sixth	1,544	Twenty-fourth	456
Seventh	1,042	Twenty-fifth	934
Eighth	1,227	Twenty-sixth	1,532
Ninth	1,004	Twenty-seventh	901
Tenth	630	Twenty-eighth	1,044
Eleventh	1,197	Twenty-ninth	674
Twelfth	1,216	Thirtieth	758
Thirteenth	996	Thirty-first	260
Fourteenth	1,478	Thirty-second	650
Fifteenth	897	Thirty-third	276
Sixteenth	1,256	Thirty-fourth	1,414
Seventeenth	418	Thirty-fifth	344
Eighteenth	419	Thirty-sixth	588
Total			31,867
Thirty-seventh ward			547
			32,414

In 1874 the total number of resident taxables in the city, including the Thirty-seventh ward, aggregated 29,122, while this year the total is 31,867 exclusive of the Thirty-seventh ward, or 32,414 with that ward, showing a gain over last year of 9,292.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The diverse characters of *Richelieu*, *Richard III* and *Hamlet* are sufficient to thoroughly test the metal of any actor. A fine delineation of them is proof enough of the stuff of which he's made. That is just what Mr. Sullivan has given them all, but of the three his *Richard* is the best. He enacted *Hamlet* last night, and introduced quite a number of innovations, each of which added to its effect and brought before the understanding of the audience better than it has ever been previously done here much of the meaning which lies hidden in Shakespeare's lines. To certain passages he also gave new readings. For instance in his soliloquy where occurs the words "or to take up arms against a sea of troubles," Mr. Sullivan uses "siege" instead of "sea." Improvement in that respect is unquestionable. So it is not only with his reading but with the new "stage business" he adopts. The *King Claudius* of Mr. Ellis was dignified, yet earnest, and a fit companion for his *De Mauprat* of Monday evening. Miss Fletcher's *Ophelia*, Mr. Wilson's *Horatio*, and Mrs. Baker's *Queen Gertrude* were all excellent. The latter did unusually well in the picture scene with *Hamlet*. In the grave scene Mr. Owen, of course, was good. This evening, *Skylock*.

Academy of Music.

On Sunday evening Victoria C. Woodhull lectures at the Academy of Music on "The True and False, Socially." Tickets are for sale at Shelb's music store, No. 70 Fifth avenue. The *Record*, of Philadelphia, in speaking of this lecture, says that her oratory, eloquence and dramatic power "fairly entranced the audience, the spell being frequently broken by enthusiastic demonstrations."

Library Hall.

Titiens' concert at Library Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings of next week will doubtless be two of the richest musical feasts which the Pittsburgh public have been invited to participate in for many a day. The fair singer's name has long preceded her and many are anxious to hear her.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions presented by Mr. Aims are always sufficient to draw large audiences. The manager never complains of empty seats.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Weather Strips.

The best and cheapest. Anyone can put them in. Try them. For sale at 54 Ninth street. T.TH.S.

THE EXPOSITION.

Nearing the End—The Flower Display Yesterday—The Coming Wedding—Some of the Successful Exhibitors.

The chief event of interest at the Exposition yesterday was the floral display. It was a superb exhibition. Press Headquarters were taken up for the purpose, and the flowers arranged on the tables. Messrs. B. A. Elliott & Co. exhibited a miniature suspension Bridge, about eight feet long. It was a perfect imitation of the St. Clair street suspension bridge, and was made out of the finest flowers. Messrs. Bochmann & Patterson exhibited a sort of floral enigma. First, there was a canoe, then a paddle, then a large ewer on a mossy pedestal, and lastly, the word "own," made of white flowers. The puzzle, or enigma, as arranged, when interpreted, conveyed the timely admonition "Paddle your own Canoe." Another and separate feature of their display was a slipper upon a pedestal, which bore the inscription Ruth IV. 7. All the designs were made of the most fragrant and brilliant flowers.

The Judges after a careful examination decided in favor of Messrs. Bochman & Patterson. As soon as the decision had been rendered the floral specimens were taken out to the stands supplied by the florists, and the people had an opportunity to admire the work. It was the finest floral display made during the Exposition.

RICH CARPETS.

In the Exposition no department has probably attracted more attention, especially on the part of lady visitors, than the model housekeeping rooms in the second story, fitted up in the most tasteful style. In the series of apartments on the river side, the carpets were furnished by Messrs. D. & F. S. Welty, and have been universally admired. In the parlor there is an extremely handsome carpet, with light drab ground, elaborately set off with bunches of rare exotics interwoven, representing tulips and roses. A magnificent Brussels with a brown ground, worked with frosted vine leaves forming beautiful squares, the centre relieved by beautiful variegated bouquets in exquisite relief, covers the reception room. These carpets show the general character of the stock always kept on hand at Messrs. D. & F. S. Welty's No. 115 and 117 Federal street, Allegheny. They have now on hand some of the handsomest fall styles ever opened in these cities.

JOSEPH MEYER & SONS—TWO PREMIUMS.

According to everybody's calculations, Joseph Meyers & Son carried off two of the premiums on furniture. The first was a diploma for the best display of office furniture, and the second a diploma for the best sideboard. These premiums were awarded in the face of great competition. Probably in no line were there more numerous opposition than in that of furniture, and every article was put through a critical inspection by the judges before making any decision. Messrs. Meyer & Son did not exhibit a full line of furniture, but only put on exhibition four samples, and two of these—the most important, carried off premiums. Their furniture, with experts as well as with the general public, always speaks for itself, and there is no trouble in making a decision where it is put in competition.

CANED.

Chief Clerk Mr. Theodore F. Coleman, than whom there is no more obliging official around the building, was made the recipient of a splendid gold-headed cane on Tuesday evening. The gift was a testimonial from the Exposition police. It could not have been more worthily bestowed.

THE WEDDING.

All arrangements have been made for the wedding. It will come off on Saturday evening, and the parties will be married on the music stand, so the spectators may have a full view of the interesting ceremony.

EXCURSIONS.

There will be a large excursion from Steubenville and intermediate points on Saturday.

STEAM PUMPS.

There will be a grand trial of steam pumps next Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. This is not for a premium, but is for an exhibition of the power and the fuel saving of each pump.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The committee of gentlemen appointed to decide upon the merits of the different plans for the improvement of the Ohio River went to work yesterday. They will have another trial on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, when a decision will be made.

THE GREAT PICTURE.

There is no single feature of the Exposition more worthy of a visit than Walker's famous picture of the "Battle of Lookout Mountain," painted expressly for Gen. Joe Hooker, and which is a prominent part of that celebrated engagement. All the art critics of the country who have seen this painting have, as with a single voice, pronounced it to be the finest and most truthful representation that has ever been produced in America. The canvas exhibits no blood and thunder; no gaping wounds, mangled men, beleiving cannon, or charging troops. Everything of that nature is left to the imagination of the spectator to suggest. The looker-on is not participating in the fray; he is only viewing it from a distance, and the general effect is so charming that it never fails to elicit warm expressions of pleasure. The picture is well worth a dozen visits. It is a study.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.'S PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

White lead manufacturers as well as all who use white lead, were especially interested in the awards on the specimens of this article on exhibition in Machinery Hall. These awards took some greater length of time, because the goods were of a character that required a special analysis, before a decision could be made. The tests were accordingly made by two Judges—one an analytical chemist of high national, as well as local repute, and the other a practical druggist of many years experience. The different samples of white lead, red lead, litharge, orange minerals, &c., &c., were accordingly put through a chemical analysis, and the result is set forth in the judges' report in the following words:

"White Lead—We have examined the samples of white lead exhibited, and found them to be strictly pure. The highest award, however, should be given to Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Co.—the color of their lead being in our opinion of *superior whiteness*. On account of the importance of the manufacture of white lead as one of our leading industries, we would respectfully suggest that a gold medal be awarded.

"Orange Minerals—The samples exhibited by Beymer, Bauman & Co. are, in our opinion, the most brilliant in regard to color, and we think them entitled to the premium."

No language could be more positive and direct than that, and it is entitled to especial weight, coming from the source it does. The judges were gentlemen, who both by scientific knowledge and practical experience were fully qualified to render a report that would be accepted as conclusive in the trade everywhere. Their decision in favor of the White Lead manufactured by Messrs. Beymer, Bauman & Co. settles beyond controversy the question as to which is the *best* White Lead manufactured.

The premium awarded to the Orange minerals manufactured by this house is equally conclusive in that direction. The firm ought to feel proud of their great success.

"THE BEST MARBLE MANTELS."

The contest on marble mantels was a very spirited one, indeed, that was somewhat difficult to decide. The judges had many samples before them; and they thus had an opportunity of judging of the different grades from the poorest to the very finest. An unusual amount of time was consumed in making the inspection and the mantels were very thoroughly examined before any decision was made. The task was not an easy one, and the decision is a high compliment to the skill of the gentlemen who had the matter in charge. This firm is one of the most reliable and most enterprising connected with our manufacturing interests. It has a factory that is national, and its success will be a matter of pleasure to thousands of patrons in all parts of the Union.

W. H. BRILL & CO—A SILVER MEDAL AND FOUR DIPLOMAS.

It is with pleasure we note that our friends W. H. Brill & Co., have taken the awards so justly deserved. They were one of the first firms in the building, and were ready for exhibition on the Thursday morning originally announced for the opening, but having also a general interest in the welfare and success of the enterprise which many of our citizens seemed to lack; but true merit is always rewarded.

The Connecticut Hakes Powder, which was awarded the first premium, was invented by Mr. Holden, one of the partners. It is comparatively new in this market, but considering the short time it has been introduced with James H. McLean it has gained many fast friends, and we would advise every one to use it, in preference to the many worthless preparations now flooding the country. The Judges who had the Cream Tartar Powders under consideration were most fully competent to judge, "one of them being an analytical Chemist, the other a Practical Druggist," and they would not under any circumstances have been induced to give an article that was not chemically sure and far superior to any other article exhibited, some of which had almost a national reputation. Their Pharmaceutical Preparations were also awarded the first premium, which is of great importance, as there is entirely too much carelessness among the druggists in that respect, and Brill & Co. certainly deserve great credit for giving the higher science in Pharmacy the attention they do. The Tinctures, Syrups, Elixirs, &c., manufactured by them will compare favorably with the product of the best houses in the country. Every physician who has the life of his patient at heart, and the head of every family in our community should bear this fact in mind, as any preparation or compounds taken from worthless preparations can and must do far more harm than good. The third diploma was awarded on their elegant display of dye stuffs and chemicals, used in dyeing. The fourth was awarded on their large and elegant assortment of hard rubber, nickel and gold plated trusses, supporters, &c. The display did certainly surpass anything of the kind ever seen in our city; the workmanship was superb, and we should say that every case of hernia could be cured, and every sufferer suited out of their collection. The neat and fifth award, was a silver medal on their beautiful collection of surgical instruments, comprising everything from the largest and most expensive amputating cases, down to a needle or probe. Physicians and surgeons have no further to go than Brill & Co., as there are few houses in New York or Philadelphia that carry a better article or fuller assortment. Their large and commodious store is on the corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny, where competent assistants are always in readiness to supply the wants of the public.

A Famous Medical Institution.

(From the Chicago Times.)

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as 'household words.' His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment appropriately named 'The World's Dispensary,' where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and experienced physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been recognized by presentations of degrees from two of the first Medical Colleges in the land."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing; and an unequaled Cough Remedy. Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical Remedy for pain. Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

TU-TH-SAT-W

The Mercantile Library Lectures.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We join with you in your regret, that the laudable efforts of the Library Committee to keep up the lecture course have met with so little response from the community so far, but there are other reasons besides the "hard times" that are telling upon the lectures. We all remember the lesson of last winter with "Sunset" Cox, and now what was presented last Tuesday evening? A lecture containing the following sentiments: "The idea of evil originated in Persia," "When the devil was invented he was very serviceable. The Hebrews adopted the idea, but it did not come soon enough to get into the Old Testament," "Belief in personal evil grew weak as men became philosophic, and all their claims sunk out of sight before the light of science." Is it worth while to spend our money to listen to teachings that run counter to the first chapter, eight first epistle of Peter, fifth chapter, eight verse. Did the committee need any one to tell them the lecturer's opinions?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are an effectual COUGH REMEDY, TTHS

THE LANSBURY TRIAL.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Prosecution and Opening for the Defense.

The trial of Joseph Lansbury for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Butler in Clearfield county, in 1864, was continued yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan. Great interest is still manifested in the trial, and a large number of spectators were present.

Deputy Provost Marshal Van Vleet was recalled by the counsel for the prosecution. He testified that he did not recognize the prisoner, having never seen him except for a few minutes eleven years ago. He stated that Miller joined him in the pursuit of Lansbury, and that the latter was the person who shot and struck Butler.

Re-cross examined—Did not say to a woman in the house, in the hearing of Maurice Wallace, "D—n you, I will have no mercy on you;" did not use any insulting language to her; asked Mrs Owens where the man (Lansbury) was; did not flourish the gun over her head and threaten her; did not swear at Miller when I called him in; don't know that I called him in; don't use profane language.

JOSEPH MILLER'S EVIDENCE.

Joseph Miller being sworn testified that he now resides in Bradford township, Clearfield county, and lived there in 1864. Had known Joseph Lansbury for thirty years, and stated that the prisoner was the man. Witness continued: "Saw Lansbury on the 30th of October, 1864, at his own home; Mr. Butler and Van Vleet had been there in search of Lansbury; they did not know where he lived, nor did they know the man; they found out that I knew him, and employed me as a guide; arrived at Lansbury's about four o'clock, and waited until daylight, when Lansbury came out; I told them that he was the man and they went to arrest him; Lansbury went to the barn and afterwards went to the house; I was about 250 feet from him when I recognized him; there was a woman in the house and as the officers entered heard her exclaim, "my God, Joe," and something else, but don't recollect what it was; he shooting occurred just then; think she cried that the "OFFICERS HAD HIM,"

or had come to get him; at this time Lansbury was feeding some stock about fifteen or eighteen feet away, but when the woman cried out he immediately ran into the house; the next thing I heard was the shooting, and Lansbury soon afterward ran out of the house and fled, Van Vleet following and calling me to join in the pursuit; I had at him three times with a revolver; Lansbury ran to the woods; he had a rifle barrel in his hand; the stock was broken off; heard three shots in the house, two together and one a little while afterwards; saw Colonel Butler after my return from the chase after Lansbury; I was one of the party which took Mr. Butler back to Clearfield; saw Colonel Butler on Sunday about 10 A. M., which was the last time I saw him alive; examined the gun that Lansbury had carried; Van Vleet was upon the other side of the house when the woman cried out.

Cross examined—I ran towards Lansbury as he fled and he sort of passed in front of me; saw his left side; he had his coat on; there was a dog with him; saw blood on his left coat sleeve; I had fired once at him, but it was not within reach of him; saw the blood on the arm that I fired at; heard the shot; think the blood was on his arm when he came out of the house; did not examine the gunbarrel with a ramrod; the gunbarrel was not lost.

Dr. J. G. Hartzell was then called. He testified that he resided in Clearfield in 1864, and saw Cyrus Butler on a Sunday, a few hours after the shooting occurred. Butler had not been in any fight with Lansbury. He was in a dying condition when the witness saw him, from a bullet wound in the abdomen.

J. S. RODEBAUGH'S TESTIMONY.

John S. Rodebaugh, sworn—Am acquainted with Joseph Lansbury; talked with him in 1864 concerning the draft; met Lansbury near Clearfield, and we talked the matter over; they had a draft in Clearfield; he objected; asked him what he was going to do—whether he was going to put in a substitute or $300, or report; he said he was going to do neither; I told him he had better do one or the other, and if he had not money he could borrow it, likely.

At this point Thomas M. Marshall, one of the defendant's counsel, objected to the testimony, and handed in a statement in writing setting forth that he intended to prove by the witness that Lansbury had told him he would not obey the draft, the hearing was continued.

Witness continued: I told him they would take him dead or alive, and he said "the first man who comes to take me I will shoot;" that ended the conversation.

Re-cross examined—In a buggy and Lansbury was on foot; the conversation took place before the fall election; don't remember what I went to Clearfield for on the 30th; had talked with William Betz, of Clearfield; he is not here; told it to others, but cannot remember who they were; never hunted the woods for Lansbury with a gun to kill him; never saw the prisoner after the court in which the action related in 1864 until yesterday in court.

Michael A. Frank testified that he had tried to induce Lansbury to go or pay the draft, offered to loan him the money, but Lansbury did not accept it, and he never saw him afterward.

John S. McKennan, a Deputy Provost Marshal in 1864, testified that he had gone to Lansbury's house in the fall of 1864 and arrested him, but never found him.

The testimony of Wesley Miller, was corroborative of his brother Joseph's.

Dr. Chas. G. Watson, a surgeon of the 205th regiment militia in 1864, was called, but testified to nothing but that fact.

NOT ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

E. G. Rathbone was the next witness called, but was not allowed to testify, owing to objections made by the defense that they were not notified that he was to be called as a witness Judge McKennan inclined to the belief that the evidence was admissible, but after some discussion District Attorney Dallas announced that the case on the part of the Government was closed. He desired, however, to notify counsel for the defense that the Government attorney would have Rathbone to give notice to-day to the defense that Mr. Rathbone would be called as a witness, would not exclude that gentleman as a witness in rebutting evidence offered for the defense.

THE DEFENSE.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Mr. Weir opened the case for the defence. He stated that the defense would endeavor to establish that the attack made on Lassbury was of such a character as to put him on the defensive, and that the subsequent action on his part was in self-defense. He gave in detail the circumstances immediately preceding the shooting on the part of Lansbury. He claimed that it was not until after two shots had been fired simultaneously by Butler and Van Vleet that Lansbury returned the fire.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first and only witness called yesterday afternoon for the defense was Martin B. Ross. His testimony was as follows:

"Reside in Clearfield county, two and a half miles from town, at the house of John Lansbury; the witness here described the premises from a diagram supplied by counsel for the defense;) Lansbury was at home on Saturday night, October 30th; the next morning, as I was returning from the barn, I saw him coming from the house; the first thing I heard was an uproar at the door, and two men came to the door and, uttering loud oaths, said "Let us in here;" Lansbury had come into our part of the house; his apartments were in the other end of the house; think one of the men was named Van Vleet; they broke through the door; an inside door was closed by one of the women, when the men threw it open again; they heard Lansbury in the house; was and I told them he had gone out; the small man said: "I was a liar," and the large one said I am going to shoot the d——n anyhow; he has gone up stairs;" they then said in a loud tone of voice; they then pulled the stair door open and started up stairs; the largest man was ahead going into the stairway; then I heard a shot; the next thing I saw Lansbury go out of the door; next saw the small man come down stairs and go out of the door with a gun-barrel in his hand and startafter Lansbury; Mr. Miller also followed him; did not hear a wound upon Mr. Lansbury, or blood upon his arm; Lansbury's dog, which went away with him, returned bespattered with blood.

At this point the Court stopped the witness and stated that evidence as to the conduct of the officers after Lansbury's flight was not admissible. Mr. Gibson contended that it tended to show the great violence of the officers, and if it could be shown that the officers had fired the first shot at Lansbury, their brutal conduct would rob them of the shield of their authority. The Court withdrew its objections, and the prisoner resumed:

Each man as he entered the house for Lansbury had a revolver in his hand, and held it out at arm's length; but a short time elapsed from the moment they entered the stairway until the firing occurred; did not hear Van Vleet and his companion say anything until they got to the door; they came in the door alongside of the other; they were close to the stairway when they called out they would shoot him (Lansbury), and immediately proceeded up stairs.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Lived in the house with Lansbury from may until October; he had been at home frequently before the 30th; he came in to our apartments on that morning to get some with a rush; I was standing upat the time; could see the door on the west side of the house, but did not notice Lansbury going out; did not see or up stairs either; the nothing came onto me so suddenly that I did not notice everything; don't know why I told the officers that Lansbury was not there; did not know that he was up stairs at the time; I was alarmed, but did not know what was up; Lansbury never told me he expected a visit from the officers; I heard the door crack when it was burst open; the diagram was made under my direction; I stood in one place nearly all the time; don't know what is meant on the diagram by first position of Owens in the corner; I was not in the corner; there was another Owens in the room; it was my wife; there was no other man of that name in the room; am certain one of the men called me a d—— liar; am also certain Col. Butler said he would shoot the d—— ; heard two shots at the head of the stairs or somewhere on the stairs; was very near but could not state whether they were pistol or gun shots; they came one after the other; did not hear a word said or spoken on the stairs; it was dark at the head of the stairs, and you could not see very much in there; when Lansbury ran out of the house he had a gun and a revolver in his hands.

The examination continued for a few minutes longer, but nothing new was elicited, and at three o'clock the Court adjourned.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Samuel B. Byers, bankrupt, Butler county. The election of Kennedy Marshall as assignee was approved.

England & Bindley et al., creditors against Wm. F. Casey, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, and decision of the Court withheld.

Wm. H. Gregg and Joseph N. Powell filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and John B. Powell, composing the firm of Powell, Gregg & Co., of Greenfield, Washington county.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The petition of Samuel Raub, a creditor for the ascertainment of his lien, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Leave granted the assignees to accept the offer of E. D. Yutzy for certain notes held by them. And an order was also made for the sale of book accounts.

Conolly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was granted on Melchisedec Naylor, to show cause why he should not be adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his copartners.

Reissick & Brother et al. vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co., debtors, Allegheny. James M. Baldwin and M. Marquis adjudged bankrupts.

W. H. Householder vs. steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. Judgment entered against J. W. Stewart, claimant, for $3,401.28, debt and interest, and against the sureties on the bond for costs for $5,000 penalty, to be released on payment of said debt and interest; said sureties to show cause why same should not be paid or execution issued thereon.

G. SCHLEITER,
JOHN BIRMINGHAM,
Committee.

The report fully explains itself, and it will be seen that the old and reliable firm of Rumberger Gregg & Co., have taken three out of four first premiums for Flannels, Blankets, Balmoral, Yarns, and as per report, DESERVING OF SPECIAL MERIT. The wools used are of the very best, colors perfect. The above is a full report of the Committee and notgrabbed as has been published in some of the papers.

RUMBERGER, GREGG & Co.

THE TRAMP QUESTION IN ALLEGHENY.

Councils to be Asked of the Poor Board to do Something in the Matter.

Now that the cold and disagreeable weather is upon us, the tramps also begin to flock into the cities from all quarters, and they are becoming such a nuisance that the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors have had to take the matter in hand. The matter has been thoroghly discussed by the Board, and they find that they (will be unable to take charge of them as they have but about $10,000 remaining of their appropriation, which, it is expected, will only reach until the first of January, in the way of supporting the poor of Allegheny and the Poor House, but at or before that time no doubt action will be made by Councils to authorize them to make a loan until about the 1st of July, by which time the taxes will begin to flow in. It will, therefore be seen that the Poor Board cannot provide for any tramps, and therefore they will ask Councils at their meeting this evening to take some action in regard to the matter, and either place tramps to be vagrants, and authorize the Mayor to commit them to the Work House, or to provide work for these characters. In their opinion either plan will effectually drive them from our cities. There is also a special committee, of which Mr. McKelvy is chairman, which was appointed to devise some plan to get rid of the tramps, and the matter will probably be placed in their hands.

Harper for December.

As usual, *Harper's Magazine* is the first of the monthlies to come to hand, and the number for December is very interesting and profusely illustrated. The opening article, "Up the Ashley and Cooper," is especially handsomely illustrated. James Parton treats of "Franklin at Passy," and Lossing writes of Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Nast—a portrait of the latter heads his article. Windsor Castle, with its superbly decorated state apartments, its historical surroundings, and its romantic historical associations is the subject of a finely written and beautifully illustrated article. In "Walks and Drives," Mrs. Harland and Lee Castle, near Kidderminster, England, in the Summer of 1872," Judge Campbell presents some interesing facts of Richard Baxter's life. Among the illustrations of the monument dedicated last summer to the memory of this celebrated preacher. James T. Fields concludes his entertaining reminiscences of "Barry Cornwall." Mrs. Kemble narrates the events of "Bloody Mary's" reign—of especial interest in connection with Tennyson's drama. The Hon. S. S. Cox continues his paper on "Legislative Humor," giving some humorous stories of Ben Hardin, Tom Corwin, and Proctor Knott. A brief but very pleasant and instructive chat on the "Art of Dining" is from the pen of Miss Julia Ferplanck. Bernard Quaritch contributes for the "First Century" series the first part of a comprehensive review of the progress of the exact sciences in this country during the last hundred years. Julian Hawthorne, in his serial novel, "Garth," goes back to the scene with which the story opened, and from that point resumes the thread of the narrative. Short stories are contributed by James Payn, Virginia W. Johnson and Mary Beach. Payn's story, "Her Imperial Guest," will amuse all readers. The poetry of the number is contributed by Paul H. Hayne, R. H. Stoddard, John Swinton, and Lucy E. F——. The editorial departments are, as usual, full and interesting.

Marble Mantels.

We have set up, for exhibition, in our show rooms, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest variety, and the most beautiful stock of mantels in the city, which we will sell at prices to suit the times. We also manufacture and keep on hand, GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, AND FENDERS, made in neat style and finished in a handsome manner. Our new

PATENT ADJUSTING GRATE,

is the latest and simplest improvement in the grate line. It is neat and efficient, and will clean out the ashes in two seconds, and do it thoroughly. The grate is so arranged that the ashes fall into the ash box, instead of up the grate, into the chimney, and not on feuder or over the room. Our shaker is so constructed that it removes the ashes from the lower part of the grate, without disturbing the upper part of the fuel, thereby securing a more thorough combustion, and a greater amount of heat from the coal, than would otherwise be obtained.

Our grate and shaker are simple, and cost so little to fit them up, ready for use, that we can sell them at half the price that other shakers have been selling for.

Our grates are all warranted to give satisfaction.

N. B.—"As seeing is believing," purchasers are invited to call and examine our mantels and see our Pendulum grate in practical operation at 319 and 321, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DS. W. W. WALLACE.

Found on October 28,

A few days after the fire, slightly damaged by water, 200 fine Moleskin Vests, cut and trimmed, have now been made and pressed out, and will be sold at insurance price. They must be sold regardless of cost. I have also on hand a fine lot of suits for fall and winter wear, slightly damaged by water, which will be sold very cheap. Boys' suits, children's suits, pants cords and vests. The entire stock must be closed by first of January without reserve.

Suits made to order at $20.
Suits made to order at $25.
Fine suits made to order at $30.
Overcoats to order at $20.
Overcoats to order at $25.
Look well, before you purchase, for Big 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair street.

T. TOBIAS.

Stocks at Auction.

At Thos. F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock:

25 shares Exchange National Bank.
10 shares Fourth National Bank.
4 shares German National Bank, Allegheny.
$1,000 share Germania Savings Bank.
25 shares Smithfield National Bank, and a long list of other good stocks.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Keystone Steam Pump.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

In reference to your steam pumps now in use at our oil works, (and which have been almost constantly in use for eleven months,) we are perfectly satisfied with them. Their construction is gotten up with a view to simplicity, durability and economy. They are, in our judgment, superior to any pump we have ever used.

STEWART, MATTHEWS & PENNIGTON.
Point Breeze Oil Works, Philadelphia, Pa.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of steamer Celtic, at New York; steamer Dorian, at Glasgow; steamer Victoria, at Moville; steamer Holland, off Lisard; steamer Spain, at Queenstown; steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown; steamer Ville de Paris, at Havre.

To get a fine fitting, stylish cut suit of clothing or coat, leave your order with Walter Anderson, Merchant Tailor, No. 1 First avenue, corner of Liberty street, who has always on his tables the most choice materials from which to make selections, and being at the head of his profession, patrons run no risk in appearing in ungraceefully cut garments; and prices will be found to be as reasonable as those charged at less celebrated houses.

Leaky Roofs.

Use Gline's Roofing paint, warranted to stop all leaks in old shingle or tin roofs. For sale by JOHN F. GRAY,
54 Ninth street.

Waterproofs

In Mottled, Stripe, Plaid, Snow Flake, Diagonal, Knickerbocker, Plain Blue Brown, Green, Black, Gold, &c.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

New Cloaks,

Embroidered Cloaks from $4.00 to $25.00. Cash House. J. B. HEARD & Co.

EXPOSITION AWARDS.

The Award on Flannels &c.—A Full Statement of the Case—The Report of the Committee in Full—The Premiums Which Were Given to Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Our attention has been called to the publication of what purports to be the report of the Committee on Class No. 64, of goods exhibited in the Industrial Exposition. Now we do not wish to detract any honor whatever from any exhibitor; neither do we intend that what honor we have received in the way of premiums for our goods on exhibition shall be taken from us In order therefore that justice be done all parties we append the report of the judges in full, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute:

DEAR SIR.—We have carefully examined the goods in Class No. 64, and find No. 787, Plaid Flannels, exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger, Gregg & Co. and Messrs. S. Bradley & Sons, that the goods manufactured and exhibited by the latter firm are superior in purity of material, color, design, and, as such, entitled to premium.

No. 786—OPERA FLANNELS manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Rumberger,